

THE MOOSE JAW TIMES.

VOL. X.—NO. 44.

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T., FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1899.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM

Scores of the People

Are taking advantage of the low prices and

ARE SAVING MONEY!



KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN TO FOLLOWING PRICES!

A nice honey comb roller towel-
ling at.....5c. per yard.

We have one thousand yards of
flannelette, regular 8c. line, to sell
at.....5c. per yard.

Grey and white flannelette blank-
ets.....per pair 90c.

Duck suitings, white with red
anchor at.....15c. per yard.

A special in table linen. It is
worth 75c.; we are selling it at 50c.

Duck suitings, blue with white
anchor at.....15c. per yard.

Art muslins in fancy patterns,
only.....12c. per yard.

Good strong ticking now selling
for only.....12c. per yard.

Big range of shirtings in checks
and stripes at.....8c. per yard.

You can get six yards of nice
summer tweed dress goods, light
and dark colors.....for \$1.50.

White bed spreads, no dressing
in them, full size.....for \$1.00.

Circular pillow cottons, 46 inches
wide at.....20c. per yard.

We are selling high grade linol-
eums, 2 yards wide at \$1.25 a yard.

We are showing a nice carpet
at.....15c. per yard.

Ladies' sailors, blue, white, brown
and black at.....25c. each.

Just a word to the Farmers!

We are taking Butter and Eggs and will give you Dry Goods
and Groceries for them at the above prices.

Remember the place—The New Store.
One price and money back if you want it.

B. CAREY.

Harness!

Harness!

HERE IS A SNAP!

A fine set of team harness, all hand made from best oak leather, for \$24.00; something better for \$26.00, \$28.00 and \$30.00. Single harness for \$8, \$12, \$14, \$15 and up. Sweat pads, 75c. a pair for 11-inch pad. These are the "SUCCESS," sweat pad and have a world wide reputation. As we have the sole agency for this district in these goods you will not be able to procure them from other dealers, so beware of imitation. We have a larger stock of saddles than ever at prices ranging from \$3.25 to \$55.00. These saddles are made by Carson & Shores and are acknowledged to be the best on the continent.

Implements!



Implements!

We have just received a carload of Woodstock wagons, 2, 2½ and 3 inch tire. A car load of Canton ploughs now on the way. A car of E. N. Henry & Co's buggies—the same as we sold last year—to arrive soon. We will have, a car of Deering mowers and rakes in stock about April 20th; also a sample of their celebrated light binders. Inspect our implements before purchasing elsewhere and we will convince you that we sell better goods for less money than any other firm in Moose Jaw.

In Boots and Shoes We Have Some Special Values! Men's split bails for 75c. to \$1.00; men's buff congress or bails for \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25 and \$2.50. These are some special lines that we bought at a bargain and we want to give you the benefit. Call early and get your choice as they will not last long.

R. E. DORAN.

Photographer's Supplies.....

Hammer Plates,
Ferrotypes,
Blue Paper, Solo Paper.
Developers Mixed.

E. L. COLLING.

ARE YOU FOND OF A GOOD BOOK?

We have on hand the latest
works of standard authors and
the latest books by the best
writers of the day. The Moose
Jaw Circulating Library of
Good Literature is now open.
Fifteen books for one dollar.

THE BAZAAR

WARRIOR'S GUIDE TO TRAVEL 50c 70

Brooklands Hog Ranche,

MOOSE JAW, N. W. T.

Very choice dressed hogs for sale
weight 100 to 150 lbs.

Wholesale and Retail!
Inspection invited!

For prices write—

R. H. W. HOLT,

Feed wheat wanted. Proprietor.
Farm for sale; 115 acres ready for crop

THE TERRITORIAL BUDGET

THE PUBLIC LANDS WILL BE CLAIMED.

Mr. Ross Announces the Gov-
ernment's Proposition Re-
lating to Provincial Estab-
lishment—The "Manitoba
Basis," Would Leave the
North-West in a State of Per-
petual Poverty.

REGINA, TUESDAY, APRIL 25TH.
THE ESTIMATES.

The Estimates for the year 1899 total
\$413,625.73, divided under the following
heads:

Civil Government.....\$ 43,928 77
Legislation.....30,125 00
Administration of Justice.....9,850 00
Public Works.....138,000 00
Education.....158,000 00
Agriculture and Statistics.....16,650 00
Hospitals, Charities and Pub-
lic Health.....8,750 00
Miscellaneous.....10,323 78

Public Works.—The amount for Public
Works is made up as follows:—Care-
takers, messengers and stable supplies,
\$1,255; maintenance of legislative build-
ings and grounds, \$2,445; maintenance
and rent of Normal school buildings, \$980;
inspection of public works, \$3,500; aid to
local improvement districts, \$14,000;
inspection of coal mines, steam boilers
and public wells, \$4,000; expropriation
of lands for roads, reservoirs, etc., paint-
ing bridges, advertising for tenders, litho-
graphing maps, etc., \$3,250; repairs to
public works, \$5,000; culverts, \$1,000;
bridges, \$24,070; surveys (roads, etc.),
\$5,000; tools and implements, \$2,000;
dams, \$5,000; well boring, \$18,000; fire
guards, \$2,500; Edmonton-Peace River
Nelson River road, and trail, \$10,000;
clearing, grading and improving main
roads and approaches to bridges, \$30,000;
Total, 138,000.

Education.—The Education Vote in-
cludes \$140,000 for grants to schools;
\$400, grants to high schools; \$3,600, Nor-
mal school and institutes; \$9,500, inspec-
tors' salaries and expenses; \$1,500, ex-
aminations; and \$2,500, education of deaf
mutes.

Agriculture.—To agricultural societies,
\$4,000; stock importation, \$1,500; ex-
perimental work, \$1,500; destruction of
wolves, \$1,500; collection and distribution
of agricultural and vital statistics, \$1,800;
brand book, \$1,200; encouragement of
institute work by agricultural societies,
\$1,000.

THE BUDGET.

Mr. ROSS in making his first budget
statement spoke nearly two and a half
hours. In the latter part of the speech,
after he had finished the dry details of
the estimates and when dealing with the
question of the future of these Territo-
ries, Mr. Ross spoke with a fluency and
eloquence which he had never before ex-
hibited on the floor of the House. His
announcement of the view of the Govern-
ment on the proper method of approach-
ing the problem confronting the country
—the problem of provincial establish-
ment—was highly important and notable.

The hon. the Treasurer gave a hurried
review of the financial history of the
Assembly and its forerunner, the old
North-West Council. The first financial
statement presented in the Territories
was made in 1878, showing a revenue of
\$526 and no expenditure. The next year,
1879, revenue had fallen off to \$25 and
expenditure had risen to \$237.37. In
1879 the first federal grant was drawn
and in that year the revenue from all
sources was \$20,000. In 1886-87—last
year of the Council—the total appropri-
ations were \$85,578; 1888 (first year of
Legislature)—\$105,000. The following is
a summary of Dominion grants in various
years since 1881: 1881-82—\$185,700; '82-
'83—\$189,200; '83-84—\$225,000; '84-85—
\$237,000 (including \$25,000 for relief);
'85-86—\$242,879; '86-87—\$282,879.
In these latter years local revenues ranged
from \$20,000 in 1882 to \$30,000 in 1887,
and for the present year are estimated at
\$49,000. The estimated revenue for the
present year includes: Balance from last
year, \$71,745; Dominion grant for Peace
River road, \$10,000, federal grant \$323,
979; local revenues, \$49,406. The Gov-
ernment hopes that the federal grant may
be increased but cannot anticipate the
Dominion supply bill for the year. The
sum asked from Ottawa is \$635,000. Mr.
Ross went into a very full explanation of
the Estimates, the main items of which
appear above. One pleasing statement
made was that the C.P.R. Co. has agreed
to give free transportation to public
work officers, which will enable the public
works vote to go much farther than it
otherwise would. The item of \$10,000
for Peace River road is an amount paid
by order in council from the Dominion
Government, the sum being entrusted by
the Dominion Public Works Department
to the Territorial department for ex-
penditure on the road. While electoral
boundary lines are not regarded in ap-
portionment of money now, yet the
great natural divisions are kept in view.
On public works there were expended
last year in Northern Alberta \$38,000,
Southern Alberta \$49,000, Western Amini-
boia, \$39,000; Eastern Aminiobioia, \$61,
000; Saskatchewan, \$38,000. After ex-
plaining the Estimates, Mr. Ross dealt
with the position of the Territories finan-
cially, and made a statement of what the
Government believed should be presented
in the way of a constitutional propo-
sition. There could be no question, he
said, but that the federal grant of \$232,
879 was totally inadequate. The Govern-
ment had this year asked \$635,000,
the amount deemed necessary for the
ordinary services dealt with by the As-
sembly. When considering any propo-
sition for provincial establishment it had

to be remembered that those services did
not embrace all the services which as a
province we should be obliged to bear.
In addition to the grant to the Assem-
bly Parliament votes for Lieut. Governor's
office \$5,880; incidental justice \$2,000;
land titles offices \$15,000; insane patients
\$50,000; schools in unorganised territory
\$2,000—these items made up the vote for
North-West Government. Besides, there
were voted items \$40,000 for administra-
tion of justice; \$2,500 for sheriffs; \$15,
000 for jails; \$7,000 for agricultural
societies; \$5,000 direct vote besides other
assistance to creameries. Then there
would be at least a proportion of the
immigration expenditure; the expendi-
ture on court houses has always been
borne by the Dominion; there would be
some expenditure for law and order.
While no one could contend that the
Mounted Police vote was a provincial ex-
penditure, yet as a province we would
have to bear expenditure for law and
order as do the provinces. The computa-
tion showed that to-day Parliament was
voting about \$550,000 for provincial ser-
vices in the Territories—a sum far short
of the requirements, as instead of the
item of \$232,879 granted to the Assembly
he had shown that there was need for,
and the Government had asked for \$535,
000; which meant that local services in
the Territories to-day demanded an an-
nual expenditure of \$800,000. This being
the case it was well to look and see where
we would land if the course was followed
which some were advocating. Manitoba's
subsidy was made up as follows: Per
capita grant of 80 cents a head; \$50,000
for government; \$100,000 in lieu of lands;
and interest on capital account computed
at \$32 per head of population. On such
a basis the Territories would receive
say: \$120,000 per capita grant; \$50,000
for government; then on capital account
for argument's sake place the principal
at \$3,250,000 (although he might say that
we were already charged with \$3,000,000
on this account) which would give \$162,
500; we have about four and a half
times Manitoba's area of land, and should
therefore receive say \$400,000 on that
account. This made a total of \$732,500—
and remember this would be a fixed
amount, incapable of enlargement. Al-
ready the Assembly was asking \$635,000,
and Parliament was appropriating over
\$900,000 a year for local services besides.
In view of these figures was there any
man willing to believe that an arrange-
ment on Manitoba's basis would be a
good bargain for the Territories to make?
That bargain once made, and the country
would be in the position that no increase
could be got in the way of subsidy ex-
cept on the 80 cents per capita provision
up to a certain limit. Would anyone say
that such a bargain would satisfy the
needs of the Territories, even if the
amounts he had named could be got,—
and it was more than likely that there
would be difficulty in obtaining so much
as he had computed on that basis. The
bargain would be just about sufficient
for present needs; but in five years, with
any influx of population, we would be in
a position that we might very well turn
to a method that the House had heard
something of, namely, commence borrow-
ing. The Government did not believe
that that would be a proper bargain.
The Government believed that it was not
needed to make that kind of a bargain;
they believed the Territories should de-
mand the accounting by the Dominion
of the whole land area excepting those
portions homesteaded. They believed
that we were entitled to possession of all
the public lands, and more than that,
they believed that an accounting should
be made for the lands which had been
given away or alienated,—given for rail-
ways some of which were not built in the
Territories. Those lands so alienated
had been given by Dominion vote for
Dominion purposes. Land was practi-
cally the only revenue producing asset
which a province could have—an asset
which grew in value with the growth of
population—the only asset capable of
maintaining an equilibrium between
revenue and expenditure. Mr. Ross
made a computation of the lands. There
was altogether 300,000 square miles;
180,000,000 acres. One-half this area
the even numbered sections—were set
apart for homesteading; calculating pre-
emptions, one-quarter of the one-half
gave 120,000,000 acres. Then 35,000,000
acres had been given away as subsidies
to railways. It was fair to argue that
those 35,000,000 acres had been used in
lieu of Dominion cash. In Canada about
\$800,000,000 has been spent in subsidies
to railways, and these land subsidies
should be considered in the same light
as cash subsidies—federal payments for
federal purposes, and when local resour-
ces are used for federal purposes the pro-
vince or the territory whose resources
are thus taken should be given credit.
This principle was accepted in British
Columbia. The Dominion required land
in that province for railway purposes—
and had to buy it. The Dominion took
a 20-mile strip of rocks in British Colum-
bia, the price being a capitalisation yield-
ing \$100,000 a year, which is the amount
paid on account of the land yearly by
Parliament to British Columbia. If
35,000,000 of our lands have been taken
for railway purposes, the price should be
capitalised for our benefit. One dollar
an acre would be a low rate for these
lands, and it would be fair to ask that
interest be paid by Parliament to the
Territories on a capital account of \$35,
000,000 on account of lands so alienated.
That would give a revenue of \$1,000,000
a year. (Cheers.) Then there was a
\$5,000,000 acres not alienated, and which
should be handed to the Territories. Set
apart 35,000,000 acres of that which the
federal government could properly claim
represented the cost of having surveyed
and administered the lands, and there
was left 50,000,000 acres to be taken by
the Territories as a revenue producing
asset, a tangible capital account, which
would grow in value with every cent's
expenditure, which would be made more
valuable by every dollar's expenditure on
schools, on road improvements, on any

and every provincial object. As popula-
tion increased that asset would increase
in value, because the law of supply and
demand governed the price of land as
everything else. So as our needs grew,
our revenue would also grow. This was
the class of proposition that this Govern-
ment proposed to the people of the Ter-
ritories. (Cheers.) When they asked
for provincial establishment they would
certainly ask for the power to borrow;
they would want every power possessed
by any province, but he trusted that the
day would be far distant when this coun-
try would need to resort to the use of the
power to borrow. The resources of the
country were such that there should be
no need to borrow at least during the
time of the members of that House. The
above was the proposition which the
Government would ask the people to
consider. The House had no mandate to
make a bargain, but the time had come
for a change, and it was the duty of
public men to seek to educate the people
and to interest the people in the subject.
Every man in the House and country
should stand shoulder to shoulder on the
principle, the justice of the Territorial
claim. The lines between Grit and Tory
should be obliterated for the time being
until the Dominion be brought to admit
the principle that those lands were ours.
It was the duty of our representatives in
Parliament to act in concert on this
question, which was the most momentous
that could engage their attention during
this term.

At the evening session Dr. Brett, the
leader of the Opposition, made a two
hours' speech. His criticism of the Esti-
mates was mild. He had no objection to
urge against any of the items, but urged
that some of the public works sums, to
be voted in bulk, should have been item-
ised, as has been done here in former
years and is done in all other legislatures.
He contended that the House might
reasonably expect that by this time the
Agricultural Department would have
something to show for its expenses, but
he failed to discover anything doing. He
held that the Government should do
something to encourage immigration,
whereas they appeared to be anxious to
discourage immigration in alleged proof
of which assertion he read the letter from
Mr. Ross to the Regina Board of Trade
respecting application for a well augur,
appearing in The Leader last week. The
Government's proposition respecting the
provincial question—the demand for the
lands—Dr. Brett declared the wildest
freak of imagination ever heard placed
by a responsible minister of the crown
before a responsible assembly, and he be-
lieved the proposition was made simply
to enable the Government to dilly dally
and do nothing and thus hold the sup-
port of those averse to establishment,
while at the same time appealing by that
alluring but ethereal project to those
sections of country which demand ad-
vancement.

Mr. Brown followed Dr. Brett in a
fluent and telling speech, pointing out
the weakness of Dr. Brett's position and
urging that if the Government's propo-
sition in regard to public lands was just,
the public men of the Territories would
be recreant to their trust did they fail to
make every endeavor to establish the
claim.

After Mr. Meyers had spoken briefly,
commenting on the whole the Govern-
ment's policy, there was a long pause.
Ultimately,

Mr. Ross arose and said that if no other
member wished to speak he would close
the debate.

Dr. Patrick then took the floor. On
the establishment question Dr. Patrick
held that two future provinces should be
now mapped out, their bounds deter-
mined, and for the time being their legis-
lation and government be carried on by
one legislature and government;—in
effect a legislative union such as pre-
vailed in Upper and Lower Canada from
1841 to 1867. These future provinces
might remain for some time as a territory
and still retain and exercise the powers
of borrowing—in fact all provincial
powers, except that their legislation
would be subject as now to the Governor
General in Council.

After another long pause, the motion
that the House resolve into Committee
of Supply was put and carried.

The failure of Mr. Bennett to join in
the debate was a cause of general sur-
prise, and the conviction prevails that
the Government's proposition took the
wind so completely out of Mr. Bennett's
sails that he recognized himself as being
hopelessly at sea.

THE ASSEMBLY PROCEEDED.

Lieut. Governor Forget formally pro-
rogued the Legislature on Saturday, 28th
April, at 2.30 o'clock, the business of the
session having been completed on the
previous day.

The point of interest on the last work-
ing day of the session was a private bill
introduced by Mr. Bennett, of West Cal-
gary, incorporating the Peace River Gold
Mining Co., with capitalization of \$3,000,
000. The discovery in committee that
the bill contained a most invidious clause
relating to "promoter's stock" almost
settled its fate, but Mr. Bennett hastened
to withdraw the clause and the measure
was saved from slaughter by a single vote,
Dr. Patrick leading the attack.

Mr. McDonald secured the passage of
a bill to enable the Fort Qu'Appelle
people to exempt flour mill property from
taxation.

Two railway resolutions were adopted,
one moved by Messrs. Shera and Prince,
urging upon Parliament the need of a
railway traversing Saskatchewan and
Northern Alberta, the other moved by
Messrs. McDonald and Gillis asking for
railway facilities for the country lying
north and east from Fort Qu'Appelle.

A Conundrum Social will be held at
the home of Mrs. G. M. Annable next
Tuesday evening. Arrangements are
made for a very pleasant evening. There
will be music and refreshments. Every-
one is invited to come. Admission 25c.

A TERRIFIC CYCLONE

MANY CREMATED BY THE FIRES STARTED BY THE STORM.

Days Will Be Required to Fully Estimate the Loss of Life and Property.

Kirkville, Mo., April 28.—Kirkville today is a scene of desolation and suffering as the result of last evening's tornado. Many dead and dying remained in the ruins of their homes during the night, others who had been found and taken to places of shelter, died before the morning. A small corps of doctors from the Osteopathic college, students and citizens, spent the dark hours in a ceaseless hunt for the unfortunates, the dead being carried away to a selected spot to be buried, and where the needs of the injured could be satisfied. All night the rescuers darted here and there among the debris, answering some cry for help, or directed by the sight of some struggling form fighting to escape from imprisonment. Here and there fires started soon after the tornado passed and which were allowed to burn, sent up a bright glow, and lent aid to the rescuers. It was possible that some of those fires had incinerated some victims who could not be reached, and only days of search will reveal the true state of affairs. Morning broke bright and beautiful over the arena of destruction, and the rambling search of the ruins, pursued during the night, gave way to systematic work.

SULLIVAN COUNTY SUFFERERS.
Newton, in Sullivan county, shared the fate of Kirkville at the hands of the tornado. Days must pass before a complete list of the casualties can be secured and before the extent of the damage to property can be known.

Kirkville is the county seat of Adair county and has a population estimated at 1,000, and is the state normal school of the first district and business colleges located here. The town is best known through the teachings of the American School of Osteopathy. Persons afflicted with many diseases visit Kirkville to be treated and it was in the students' and patients' quarters that the tornado wrought havoc.

Intense darkness prevailed after the cyclone, and while rain was falling in torrents, the balance of the people who escaped the calamity turned out to rescue the injured and hunt out the bodies of the dead. Aided in their errand of mercy by the fires broken out in a number of places, the town, surgeons, professors, operating staff and students, men and women of the American School of Osteopathy, together with drug doctors resident in the town, formed a rescue hospital corps, and in the darkness and rain are hunting for unfortunates to set fractured bones and otherwise aid the wounded.

From every locality cries come "Send surgeons." Men, women and children are in agony, and the rescuing corps are lifting roofs and searching the basements along the edge of the death track not entirely demolished for the forms of the bleeding, dying and dead. Cabs, express wagons, private conveyances and stretchers are all in service, yet the supply is inadequate, many needy ones are seen lying out of the wreckage, making their way as best they can to asylums. The undertaking establishments are being

USED AS CHARNEL HOUSES, and a score of dead are now there, some still unidentified.

Reports from outside districts state that the farmers suffered severely, and several lives were lost outside of Kirkville. Latest details of last night's tornado showed the list of known dead to have been raised to forty-nine by the identification of twenty-four more bodies. The tornado, which wrought such destruction, struck this town at 1:29 last evening, while most of the people were at supper. The entire east side of the city was wiped clean, over 200 buildings, homes and stores being leveled. Heavy rain followed the cyclone and the debris of the wrecked buildings took fire in several places, lighting the way for the rescuers.

100 DEAD AT KIRKVILLE.

Mayor Noonan, who has been active in the rescue work, estimates the deaths at 100. The cyclone approached Kirkville from the south and missed the heart of the city by two or three blocks.

Henry Lowe and three children, living three miles north of the town, were crushed to death beneath their demolished home. The other members of the family escaped. Other fatalities are reported from the country, but no names are given.

BRITISH CAPITAL COMING.

T. G. Blackstock Says British Capitalists Have Confidence in Canadian Mines.

Toronto, April 28.—T. G. Blackstock the Toronto capitalist, and George Goschen, chief owner of the War Eagle and Centre Star mines at Rossland, have returned from a trip to England. Discussing the question of British capital coming for investment in Canadian mining enterprises, Mr. Blackstock says there will be plenty of it. The feeling is good towards Canada and the improvement in Grand Trunk stock has improved it. But one point which should be emphasized is that Canadians are holding their properties at much too high a figure to enable old country investors to take hold of them. This refers particularly to partially developed properties. Mr. Blackstock bids Canadians, however, not to expect any such outpouring of unlimited capital into Canada as occurred in the case of South Africa and Australia. There will rather be a steady development which is better than any boom.

News From Skagway.

Skagway, Alaska, April 21, via Seattle, April 28.—It is understood that the Canadian government has instructed the collector to see that all the American convoys are allowed to proceed to Leg Cabin as formerly. It is further stated that the Canadian officials in stopping convoys at the summit acted without authority. Reports from Porcupine district give an instance of American retaliation on Canadians. Several members of the mounted police, located claims and took full twenty acres. The miners' union cut each of their claims down to 100 feet square, the amount allowed by the Canadian law.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Friday, April 28.

Senator Sutherland, of Kildonnan, is dead.

Terrific wind storms did damage in Nebraska.

The Winnipeg and Rover bicycle clubs amalgamated.

The territorial assembly will prorogue on Saturday.

Small-pox has broken out in many parts of Germany.

Jamaica is anxious to secure reciprocity with the States.

South Edmonton has been changed in name to Strathcona.

A statue to General Grant was unveiled in Philadelphia.

A landslide has taken place at Lowe Inlet, near Fort Simpson.

Justin McCarthy was divorced from his actress wife, Cissie Loftus.

G. R. Caldwell was chosen Conservative candidate for St. John's.

Private clubs in the Territories must comply with the liquor law.

A big stampede of miners to Forty Mile, in Yukon, has started.

Mr. Hample was injured while goose shooting north of Stonewall.

A caucus of Conservatives was held at Ottawa for organizational purposes.

An epidemic swept over Missouri, killing 80 persons and injuring 1,000 others.

Harold Wheatley, a young Englishman, committed suicide at Parkissino, Man.

N. W. T. hospital, subsidized by the government, are exempt from taxation.

The maritime province lobster commission made its report to Sir Louis Davies.

The Catholic-Liberals of Ontario will hold a convention in Toronto, on May 23rd.

A. E. Richards, Q. C., has been appointed a judge of the Queen's Bench, Winnipeg.

A horse-shoe trust, with a capital of \$7,000,000, has been formed in the States.

W. A. Matheson and Miss Jessie Anderson, of Winnipeg, was married at Ayr, Ontario.

Students of St. Lawrence university, N. Y., were shot while burning a farm building.

Messrs. Tarte, Sifton and Patterson, of the Dominion cabinet, speak at Brantford to-night.

Rev. Dr. Jordan, of Strathroy, has been appointed to a professorship in Queen's university.

Gen. McArthur's division of the U. S. army defeated the flower of the rebel army at Apalit.

Valuable documents have been found in French Guiana, which will prove the innocence of Dreyfus.

The second storey floor of an implement warehouse in York, Pa., fell, injuring 23 people.

The Manitoba university will prepare plans for their new building this season and erect it in 1900.

The G. N. W. C. railway has been purchased by Messrs. Shaugnessy, Angus, and Judge Clarke.

Admiral Kautz has been admonished by the U. S. government for his indiscretion in writing letters.

The largest ship to navigate the Manchester canal was launched in readiness for the Canadian trade.

An oculist in Montreal removed a healthy eye by mistake during an operation to take out a useless eye.

The international Sunday school convention in Atlanta, Ga., had as a disturbing factor the race question.

A. H. Halder, F. G. S. Reuter's special correspondent in South Africa, spoke of mining matters while in Winnipeg.

The postmaster-general of the United States, Cass. Emory, denounced political, commercial and military alliances.

The Peace river Indian commission members have completed arrangements to leave for Athabasca about May 24.

Great satisfaction is expressed in Great Britain over the decision of the imperial government to subsidize a Pacific cable.

Bishop Walters, of the African Methodist church, warns the people of the States that a rebellion will follow recent negro outrages.

Sir Charles Tupper, Bart., in a speech, said the Royal Albert memorial to the late Alex. Mackenzie.

The Gaunt Landing party in Samoa, headed by a British officer, was fired on by a party of Samoan rebels and forced to retire to boats.

Capt. Coghlan will not lose command of the Raleigh, his brave acts in the destruction of the Spanish fleet at Manila, overshadowing the others.

The Dominion government will build a special structure on the grounds of the Winnipeg industrial exhibition and otherwise give the fair financial support.

WINE DUTIES.

British Government Cannot Show Favors to High Protective Tariff Countries.

Toronto, April 28.—A special cable to the Globe says: Besides interviewing the chancellor of the exchequer personally, the agent-general of the self-governing colonies will send a strong joint memorandum to Mr. Chamberlain upon the subject of the wine duties, and especially upon wines grown in the British colonies. However, the chancellor in the commons to-night, in replying to a question asked by Mr. Vincent, the well known Imperialist, said that Victoria and the South Australia colonies, principally interested in requesting the British government to return to the system of preferential duties, were asking for the inception of a change in the British fiscal system of great importance, and he did not see why a preference should be made in favor of colonies which levy a high protective tariff upon British manufacturers. This intimation was received with cheers.

Mr. Mulock's cable resolutions are here regarded as having been the final cause of action by the British government in granting an annual subsidy to the Pacific cable.

Council Condemned.

Vancouver, B. C., April 28.—Those who oppose the action of Mayor Gordon and the majority of the city council in regard to their action on Deadman's Island, held a meeting last night and passed a resolution calling upon the whole council to resign. No notice will be taken of the resolution, as the meeting only represented one side.

Copper Trust Organized.

New York, April 28.—The Amalgamated Copper company, a combine of a number of the principal copper concerns in the country, effected an organization in Jersey City yesterday. The capitalization is \$75,000,000.

The following officers were elected: Marcus Daly, president; Henry H. Rogers, vice-president; Wm. Rockefeller, secretary and treasurer. Messrs. Rogers and Rockefeller were elected members of the executive committee.

The poor make no new friends—they lose the old ones.

THE BATTLE IN SAMOA

PARTICULARS SHOW 100 REBELS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Details of the Death of Monaghan—Very Bad Weather Prevails—German Flag Flying.

Auckland, N. Z., April 27.—Particulars of the fighting in Samoa, contained in the advices received here from Apia, under date April 13, show that the battle between the friendly natives and the rebels took place at Vailele, and the latter lost one hundred men killed and wounded.

Further details of the deaths of Ensign J. R. Monaghan, of the United States cruiser Philadelphia, and Lieut. Lansdale, of the same vessel, have been received. They show that Monaghan was beheaded before he was dead. A deserter from the Matafaan forces says that Monaghan and Lansdale were retreating when they were discovered by a chief and his wife, who were looking for dead men. They gave the alarm and Monaghan was shot while retreating. Later it appears that he returned and killed a native. Monaghan fought until he was wounded, and he was then beheaded. The doctor's examination of the remains confirmed this.

The principal rebel chief, ran away and told his people a hundred British had been killed. Matafaan doctors assert that the Germans sent cartridges in bags of rice and sugar along the coast in December. Admiral Kautz, it is asserted in the advices received, fired a blank shot on April 13, across the bows of a German schooner, which was leaving Apia without reporting.

The rebels who were in possession of the late Capt. L. Stevenson's house and some forts, were attacked in the rear by some Tamaense friendlies, who killed three of them and wounded others. One friendly native was killed in the fight.

Terrible weather has been prevailing at Apia, the sailors being compelled to sleep four nights in the wet trenches.

The friendly natives, under the command of Lieut. R. A. Gaunt, of the British third class cruiser Porpoise, was attacked on April 12, from the French mission station at Fialia. One of his men was killed and the rebels were eventually routed with a loss of four men killed.

The Tamaense lines were extended on April 13th to the Vailele battle-field. Matafaan attacked the friendlies and Gaunt's brigade joined in the engagement and fought very bravely. Four bodies of about 200 rebels were recovered, while three others were dragged away. One friendly was killed and beheaded, and one was wounded. The rebels had a German flag flying from the forts.

About two thousand women and children have sought refuge.

PEACE IN SIGHT.

The Revolt in the Philippines on the Eve of a Collapse.

New York, April 27.—Under a Manila date the Evening Journal prints the following: "The revolt of the Philippines against the authority of the United States appears to be on the eve of a collapse. Aguinaldo, according to his representative, the Filipino commission here, is now conferring with his cabinet concerning peace overtures. The next advance of the American troops will bring about the absolute surrender of the rebel forces. A feeling of hopelessness is spreading throughout the insurgent army, many of Aguino's and Luna's officers are returning to work at Manila."

The Lobster Commission.

Ottawa, April 27.—The lobster commission, which held some sixty-five sittings in the Maritime provinces taking evidence, and had a conference in Ottawa of three weeks, which closed last night, has completed its report and handed the same signed, to Sir Louis Davies, Professor Prince was chairman of the commission. The report recommends five seasons at different points in the Maritime provinces, instead of two as in the past. It also recommends a reduction of the size limit of lobsters from 9 inches to 7, except in the Bay of Fundy and Western Nova Scotia. A scheme of cold storage and improved facilities for the shipping of lobsters and other fish products was strongly recommended.

Opposed to Alliances.

Chicago, April 27.—Charles Emory Smith, postmaster-general, was at the Auditorium annex last night. To-day he is the orator at the grand birthday memorial exercises at Galena. Speaking last evening of national affairs, Mr. Smith said: "This nation does not need an alliance, either political, commercial or military, with any foreign power that exists. I believe the American people feel this in one of almost the same things, wrote before his death he says. During all time England and the United States should be natural allies and friends," and then he refers to England's colonial policy and dwells at length upon its superb colonial system. At that time we possessed no colonies and it looks as if we almost divined what the future would bring forth for us."

The postmaster-general then discussed events and questions regarding the far east. Regarding affairs there he said: "Are we going to all points in China? Not that I know of. The United States has trade interests there, and these will be protected. Beyond that I don't expect we will have any extraordinary interest in China's troubles."

Rev. Dr. Jordan.

Kingston, April 27.—Rev. Dr. W. G. Jordan, of Strathroy, has been appointed assistant and successor to Rev. Prof. Mowat in the chair of Oriental and Old Testament exegesis, subject to the approval of the general assembly. Miss Lois Saunders, late assistant librarian, has been appointed librarian in succession to Prof. Shortt, who resigned.

EMPRESS SAILS FOR VANCOUVER.

Hong Kong, April 27.—C. P. R. Empress of India left here for Vancouver at noon yesterday.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Thursday, April 27.

Boss Croker sailed for England.

There was another rise in C. P. R. shares.

M. Abbe Dugas has been appointed curate at St. Boniface.

The Antarctic expedition arrived on the ice continent.

One hundred U. S. bicycle manufacturers will form a trust.

St. Lake Superior passed Gibraltar with 1,030 Doukholors.

David Tees, father of Jas. Tees, Winnipeg, died in Vermont.

The friendly and the rebel natives in Samoa are again fighting.

The British government will grant a pension to the widow of the late Capt. Coghlan.

A petition was filed in Winnipeg to wind up the McDermott estate.

The new inland lake marine insurance rates were published in Chicago.

Five hundred immigrants for the Northwest arrived at Halifax on the Palatia.

The Yukon contingent will probably return another season as a protection to miners.

Rev. Dr. Iverach, of Scotland, has arrived in Winnipeg to give a course of lectures.

The Japanese delegates to the peace conference are not inclined to universal peace.

Detective Foster investigated an alleged case of horse poisoning at Hamilton.

The Bell Telephone Co. will lay conduits in Winnipeg to carry their wires underground.

The advisory board appointed sub-examiners for the teachers' examinations in Manitoba.

Neil Keith has secured the contract to complete the southeastern railway to the boundary.

Major Stone, of the Royal Artillery, London, Eng., will be in command of the Canadian artillery.

McKenzie and Mann won the action brought against them by the Alberta Railway company.

Capt. Coghlan was officially reprimanded by the U. S. navy department for his indiscreet speech.

The largest nickel refinery in the world will be established in Ontario for the treatment of Sudbury ores.

H. Anderson, of Almonte, was charged with setting fire to two Ottawa business houses by one of his employees.

Lord Minto inspected the Kingston military cadets and received the decree of L. L. D. from Queen's university.

At the inquest on the death of Kid Lavalie, a pugilist, several persons were remanded on a charge of murder.

Liverpool brokers complain that shippers are over-looking them when doing business by the St. Lawrence river route.

The report of the Mazet investigating committee into New York municipal affairs was adopted by the state legislature.

The German government published the report of the admiral of the Falkland Islands, rectifying previous misunderstandings.

President Kruger is very uneasy over the petition sent to Chamberlain by the English residents of the Transvaal, and a crisis is imminent.

Admiral Kautz's reflections on the Germans in a private letter sent to a friend in Cincinnati, which was published, caused much annoyance at Washington.

The occupation of the Philippines by the U. S. will be mutually advantageous to Britain and the States, according to the American ex-minister to Siam, Mr. Barrett.

In the territorial assembly the agricultural societies' bill and the villages bill were finally passed. Mr. Bennett protested against all the printing going to Regina. A debate took place on the grant to the widow of the late Judge McLeod.

WINNIPEG EXHIBITION.

The Dominion Government Will Assist in Making it a Success.

Ottawa, April 28.—Mr. Heubach, manager of the Winnipeg Industrial, accompanied by Mr. Bestock, M. P., the Liberal whip for the west, waited on the minister of the interior last night and discussed with him the proposal to erect a special building in the Winnipeg Exhibition grounds for the purpose of displaying exhibits of the resources of all the provinces in the Dominion from Prince Edward Island to Vancouver island, including special mineral exhibits from the Lake of the Woods region and the Kootenay.

Mr. Heubach pointed out that from an immigration standpoint such an exhibit would be of great national value and would also tend to develop inter-provincial trade. The occasion of the exhibition is now seized for the purpose of a large-scale commercial transaction on a large scale in cattle, horses and other lines, and it is the aim to multiply the opportunities, and make Winnipeg at the time of the great fair more of a meeting place between the east and the west, and a rendezvous for business men, and the exhibits a great object lesson to possible settlers. The delegation pointed out other numerous advantages that would result from the erection of such a building in the operation of the department of agriculture in making suitable exhibits. The number with which it is to be built will be furnished by the Ministry and McKee, of Vancouver, and other material for it will be contributed in the same manner as exhibits.

Mr. Sifton had already given some encouragement to the director, and he stated last night that he would endeavor to procure a grant of money, probably \$10,000 for the building. There will be one of the largest attractions at this year's fair, and will be especially interesting to Manitoba's American visitors.

Stampede on Dawson.

Victoria, B. C., April 27.—The Cottage City brings news of a stampede from Dawson and adjacent mines to Forty Mile. So great was the excitement caused by the reports of rich finds, that six hundred started for the place in three days. Pans taken from Jack Wade Creek average from \$15 to \$18.

The trails are breaking up and no more miners are expected in till navigation opens.

Wonsignor Laughlin.

Philadelphia, Pa., April 27.—The ceremony of investing Monsignor Jas. F. Laughlin with the robes of a domestic prelate of the pontifical court of Pope Leo XIII took place to-day in the cathedral. The blessing of the "rochet," a surplice with close fitting sleeves, was performed by Archbishop Ryan. After the investiture Mgr. Laughlin celebrated mass.

The honor conferred upon Mgr. Laughlin is in recognition of his learning and his services in the church, and comes opportunistly, as he to-day celebrated the 25th anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood.

THE YUKON SOLDIERS.

THEY MAY REMAIN THERE FOR ANOTHER SEASON.

Major Stone Imported From Great Britain to the Command of the Canadian Artillery.

Ottawa, April 26.—Reports are being received at Ottawa from the Klondike and other parts of the Yukon territory suggesting it would be advisable to leave the military contingent undisturbed in the Yukon. It was suggested at one time that about one-third would be left in the Yukon and the remainder recalled. Later on it was thought best to leave about half, and now it is said that all of them should remain. Whatever the decision, it is certain that the military contingent against the red coats in the Yukon they have now disappeared, and it is admitted that their presence has been a relief and an assurance of peace in that distant and somewhat inaccessible region. The government have not yet come to any definite decision in the matter, but it is very probable that this military contingent will remain in the Yukon for another season at any rate. While there is not likely to be any serious trouble between the governments of Washington and Ottawa respecting the boundary, still the miners may not take the same view of it and the presence of the soldiers will prevent trouble should it arise. Until a permanent settlement of the boundary has been reached it is thought in the west that the soldiers should remain as at present.

MAJOR STONE'S APPOINTMENT.

Major Stone, of the Royal Artillery, London, England, has been appointed to the head of the artillery in Canada under Major General Hutton. Major Stone will have a salary of \$3,200 and his expenses from England will be paid by the government. It depends where he will be located if he gets an addition to his salary, free fuel and light. Instead of Canada being nearer to having a major general appointed from the Dominion, we are gradually going further away from it. Besides a major general there is a quartermaster general and now an artillery officer, all imported. The department has called for Major Stone. This is one of General Hutton's moves.

A SERGEANT INSTRUCTOR.

Of the Scotch Guards of the Imperial army will be brought to Canada to act as instructor to the Canadian permanent corps on the occasion of their mobilization in Ottawa next August.

SUNDAY LABOR.

A delegation from the Lord's Day Alliance waited on Mr. Blair to-day and asked him to prevent Sunday labor as far as possible.

A N. P. AND M. R. BILL.

In the house to-day Mr. Rutherford introduced a bill respecting the Northern Pacific and Manitoba Railway company. The bill was read a first time.

COGHLAN EXPLAINS.

Had No Intention of Insulting Admiral Von Dietrich or the German Emperor.

Washington, April 26.—At the cabinet meeting yesterday the recent utterances of Captain Coghlan, of the cruiser Raleigh, were informally discussed. Secretary Long said he had received a letter on the subject from Captain Coghlan. The captain disclaimed any intention of insulting the German emperor or Admiral Von Dietrich, and his remarks on the occasion of the Union League club banquet were made in the most informal manner in the company of friends, without any thought that they would be repeated in the public press. As they did appear, he said, they were exaggerated and distorted and he was made to say things he did not utter. He claims that under the circumstances his remarks should be regarded as privileged. After the cabinet meeting adjourned, Secretary Long and Secretary Hay remained a short time with the president to further discuss the matter. It is understood that the captain will soon retire from the service through the regular channel, and it is thought that in view of this fact, and further that he rendered distinguished services at the naval engagement at Manila, the authorities will show him as much consideration as is consistent. According to arrangements made some days ago for the president's visit to Philadelphia, he will go aboard the Raleigh next Friday morning as a special complement to Captain Coghlan. Whether, under the circumstances, this part of the programme will be changed, cannot now be stated.

Record in Telegraphing.

New York, April 26.—The record for long distance practical telegraphing was broken yesterday by the Associated Press on its regular system of wires, leased from the Western Union. A continuous circuit of 6,000 miles, reaching from New York city to the Pacific coast, and from Chicago to New Orleans, touching Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Atlanta, Memphis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, Denver, San Francisco and all larger intermediate points south and west, was successfully worked for several hours. Forty-one operators copying from a sender in New York, with the newspapers being served directly from one circuit in the thirty-eight leading cities of the United States. Longer circuits have been worked for short periods, but as far as known, yesterday's record was never equaled, considering the number of operators copying, the number of newspapers served and the territory covered by the circuit.

Horse Poisoned.

Brandon, Man., April 26.—Detective Foster left this morning for Hamilton, having been hastily summoned to investigate a case of suspected horse poisoning. No details of the case are obtainable.

Immigrants for the West.

Halifax, April 26.—The Hamburg American liner Palatia arrived this afternoon from Hamburg with over five hundred immigrants, who leave for the west to-night by special train.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Wednesday, April 26.

France and Britain have no designs on Tripoli.

John McLaughlin, M. P. P. for St. John's, Ont., is dying.

C. P. R. stock made big advances in the foreign markets.

President Van Horne and party of the C. P. R. are in Tripoli.

The ice in the Assiniboine river at Brandon is moving out.

VENDETTA MARINA

BY CLARK RUSSELL

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Images of the past grow pale in the memory of the old, but the aged skipper gave me at least one recollection of colors distinguishably bright enough to detain the attention. He sat beside me on a Thames hillside far below bridges. The river was a wide and spreading breast of water hereabout, streaming in a long blue reach under the pure summer sky. All that passed was within easy view, to the trembling silver of the reflected sails, to the gleam of a gilt dog vane over the rippling folds of a house flag, to the figure of a seaman jockeying a flying jibboom end, to the burning sun spark in the bright brass binnacle hood.

While we sat talking—us y—s—since—a tall bulk came towing into sight. I thought it was the hull of a frigate. My aged companion stared eagerly through his glasses. When broadside on, the hull showed as a noble old relic. The sparkling bravery of her day still lingered, but dimly, in the gilded moldings and carvings round about her quarter galleries and stern. Her figurehead was a milk white angel with lifted arm in a posture of triumphant bugling, but the trumpet was gone. Time had robbed the old sheer bulk of that power and poetry of silent music. Her hawser holes had a look of human nostrils, large with disdain. It was clear she was being towed down river for some ignoble purpose—to be made a coal hulk of, perhaps, or her destination might have been the echoing yard of the marine knacker, and she clearly knew it and felt it, for ships are intelligences, though they may not be launched with immortal souls, and it is true of them, as the Finns do swear, that they converse as they lay side by side in dock when the darkness falls and the shipkeeper snores with drink, but in language you must be a Finn to understand.

"There goes an old frigate," said I. "Not she," cried my venerable companion in the raised and broken tones of time and breathing short with a sudden agitation of memory. "That's the old Ramillies. Don't I know her?" Here he seemed to breathe shorter yet



"The Italian was reading aloud to the woman."

and to stare with more devouring spectacles. "She's 1,500 tons. I commanded her in 1856. To think of it, ha! That she should be passing yonder under my very nose!"

He favored me with many reflections upon the passage of years and the changes which happen in a man's life. I have no room for them in these pages. Meanwhile I watched, the hull as she towed slowly by, and now quite clearly saw that she was a merchantman of the old East Indian type. She might have been a sister ship to the Blenheim or the Alfred. She had large open ports, like gun ports, and a row of big cabin windows along the line of her poop deck. Her faint gilt work glanced as her square handsome stern floored round the bend of the shore and disappeared. And still the old man by my side moralized on life, occasionally pulling out a great silver watch and looking upon it, as though the power of resisting time had suddenly left him.

Somewhat later while we still sat together he told me the story—a queer, tragical memory of an emigrant ship. He shall relate it himself, and I'll help him as he goes along.

"It was in September, 1856, that I sailed from the Thames in the Ramillies, the poor, sorrowful old hull that's just gone past, but in those days what was she? Nothing more queerly ever lifted a truck to the stars. Aye, and she was an old ship even then. In that year I'm telling you of she was owned by a small firm in Billiter street. When she came out of drydock, she looked a brand new vessel, gilded afresh, repainted, her sheathing new. We hauled out on a Monday, and every mother's son of the people I was in charge of was aboard, 100 'tween deck passengers, a number in the steerage, 40 in the cuddy and a large ship's company, making in all 210 souls. We were bound to Adelaide, South Australia. We were mostly Britons. I guess by the accents I caught that every country was represented in the 'tween decks. There was plenty of Scotland going, too, both in the steerage and in the saloon, nor was Ireland a-missing, nor Wales. But we had some real foreigners likewise. I twigged several bilious skins when I leaned over the rail and took a look at the people in the waist and on the main deck.

"I don't know how passengers are divided in these days on board ship. In those times we made three divisions of them according to their money. First the saloon folks; they bedded and

boarded under the poop. Then the steerage people; they slept and lived in quarters under the cuddy, bulkheaded off from the 'tween decks, and they passed out through a hatch in the cuddy, but were not permitted to use the poop. Then the 'tween decks lot, all under the main hatch, far aft, as the forecastle bulkhead was their living room. Rough cabins had been knocked up for the married couples; the single women slept abaft, partitioned off; the men lay in shelves, side by side in fours, convict fashion, with a batton between the sleepers to stop them from growing mixed in their dreams.

"The first class passengers were well enough, and the steerage people for the most part respectable, but never had I been shipmate before with a wilder, hairier, grinner lot than the people who lodged in the 'tween decks. They had a kitchen to themselves; it was built just before the ship's galley. There you'd see them crowding about the doors at mealtimes flourishing their hook pots, yelling to be served, wrestling and fighting like a drunken mob up an alley. I can't say that I particularly noticed the people at the first going off. An Irishman got my sight by his ugliness. His squint twisted his pupils into his nose, and his scowl was like a curse flung at everything he turned his scoundrel face upon.

"A couple of foreigners I recollect looking at on one or two occasions during this early time. They were Italians, I fancied, a man and a woman, steerage passengers, and when they got over their seasickness they'd come on deck and lodge themselves in one place close together, just under the break of the poop. The man was a rather good looking fellow of the pastry cook or Italian organ grinder type, yellow as leather, with a pair of dead black, but flaming eyes, and a huge mustache, which he had so pulled out without spiking that it stood athwart like a capstan bar under his nose. His companion was a pale young woman of four or five and twenty, not ill looking, though I never met a woman's face that pleased me south of 50 degrees. I supposed them husband and wife.

"We met with some dirty weather in the channel which cleared our decks of the people. There was much heaving and yah-hoing below and small comfort and nothing to eat if it was fetched, and scarcely dog's food at that, but in those days the emigrant, whether bound to America or to Australia, was the most ill used, cheated, starved and betrayed poor devil that ever stood or tried to stand up on two legs. The convict was handsomely used in comparison. The honest laborers, fragrant with hayseed; the red cheeked young woman, still sweet with the scent of the udder; the respectable, gray haired but broken father, call him an unfortunate solicitor, with a wife and four tall children—these people, the like of them, in scores were tumbled into a floating pit lighted by a lamp which filled the place with a stench of burning fat. They were fed on beef the boys could have chiseled into tops, on pork whose smell when boiled has served in the tropics to keep a ship clear of sharks, battered down in foul weather till one after another would swoon with the atmosphere of their own creation, with nothing to remember but rags and famine at home and with nothing to look forward to but four or five stormy months of squalor and bread worms.

"We struggled down channel against a hard head wind, and all went well till we changed the weather into a high hot sun and the green ridges of the bay into a long heave of summer swell wrinkled by a light breeze out of north-east. Everything fore and aft had shaken down into its place by this time. It was a morning in October. I went on deck after breakfast, and, though this was not my first command by several, I was brought to a stand with a sudden sense of the weight of my trust when, after stepping out of the companionway, I sent a look forward and around.

"The poop was full; every cuddy passenger was on deck. The awning was spread; ladies reclined in easy chairs in the shadow. I went forward as far as the rail at the break of the poop and found the decks from the cabin front under me to the forecastle head littered with groups of the steerage and 'tween deck people. That old ship you just now saw towing by made a noble show as she sat upright on the blue brine, clothed to her royal mastsheads. The water alongside was white with the light of the overhanging studding sails. The canvas breathed like the breasts of a woman as they sank in and filled with the light breeze, and from under the bows on either hand lines of light like wires of gold stole aft, meeting in a furrow under the counter for the full splendor of the sun to dazzle in till the beautiful ship looked as she slowly rolled forward as though she towed a sheet of flame astern of her. There were spires rising in sight. Our three spires rose solitary into the splendor amid the silence of that wide space of flashing sea.

"I stood at the head of the starboard poop ladder, where I could command a view of the emigrants. The mate, a fine seaman, named Lever, paced the deck near me, on the lookout. I called to him and asked some questions about the people—matters of difficulty in connection with the food and the allowance of water. He told me that the squinting Irishman was a dangerous ruffian

and had threatened on the preceding evening while arguing with a man on religion to put his knife into him. I said: 'Tell the boy to keep his eye upon the dog. If he repeats that threat aboard this ship, I'll have him in irons away down in the fore peak for the rest of the voyage.' I then asked about others of the people and said, 'Who's that young girl standing beside the after scuttle butt there looking this way?'

"I don't know her name, sir. I'll enquire."

"She's always alone, I observe. She has queer eyes and a strange, stealthy way of looking. Whenever I've seen her, she's been as she now is, in a sort of half hiding, half skulking posture, always looking aft, as though she wished to test her sight by reading the time on the cuddy front. She's a foreigner."

"Ah, by the looks of her," answered the mate.

"Something afit holds her eye."

"I leaned over the rail, and looking down on the quarterdeck saw seated right under me on campstools in their accustomed place the two Italians whom I had guessed were man and wife. The Italian was reading aloud to the woman. A number of people were coming and going in this part of the deck. When I again glanced forward, the girl of the odd and stealthy stare had disappeared, and where she had been stood the Irishman of the diabolical squint.

To be continued.

A Famous Mathematician.

A literary and scientific club of women is to be organized in Milan in honor of Maria Gaetana Agnesi, the centenary of whose death will occur in August. At an early age she was credited with speaking Italian, Latin, Greek, Hebrew, French, German and Spanish. At 19 she published a philosophical treatise and then devoted herself to sciences, mathematics being her favorite study. She stated that algebra and geometry were the only regions of thought in which peace reigned supreme. Pope Benedict XIV appointed her professor of mathematics at the University of Bologna, and she died at the good old age of 81.

Two Great Counties.

"There are two counties in Washington," says Senator Wilson of that state, "each nearly as large as the state of Massachusetts, and one of them is as great a goldfield as South Africa. The camp of the Republic mine will be a city of 10,000 inhabitants in a year and a half. In this wonderful county there are mountains full of gold and back of the mountains are magnificent agricultural lands. Washington is the place for making money now."

Women Warriors.

The devices of savage mothers to avoid being bothered by their children are numerous, yet none of them is stranger than that of the Dahomey woman, who simply wraps it in the shawl or scarf with which she covers her own loins and lets it hang there while she goes about her work. The women take a keen interest in all the fighting, for there is a picked band of a thousand amazons that marches to war with the other warriors. The average temperature of this delightful country is about 80 degrees, so the men and women do not overburden themselves with clothing. Their children run around naked as soon as they can, and their mothers do not devote very much time to their education. The fact that women take part in the hunting and fighting make them far more highly respected than is usually the case among savages. Then, too, a large number of the women are taken as wives by the king, and not a few are devoted to the services of the national idol, so that there is quite a scarcity of women, and as a consequence they are in great demand and respected accordingly.

Who Wouldn't Howl?

All mothers seem to have but one way in washing a boy's face, so that one is inclined to think that it is a trait transmitted in the female line from countless generations. First, she gets a rag, and after wetting it applies a perfectly superfluous amount of soap. Having caught the boy, she generally pins him firmly between her knees and takes a wholesome grip round his neck with her left arm. The process is something like scrubbing a floor. The rag is pushed crosswise, up and down, zigzag and in circles. She seems to think that his face is a plain surface, and all protuberances are ignored. When the soap has been sufficiently rubbed in, the rag is rinsed and his face dried, the motion being exactly the same as the cleansing. During the entire operation the boy fights and howls, and when released runs away in a rage. Do you blame him?—Pearson's Weekly.

To Get at the Facts.

"They say that every detail of his previous life appears vividly to a drowning man," said the lawyer.

"I believe that is correct," replied the judge.

"It seems as if such a fact as that ought to be used in the interests of justice," suggested the lawyer reflectively. "Now, if we only knew how to make the proper application of great truths to—"

"Precisely," interrupted the judge. "For instance, in the case of the man you have just helped through bankruptcy a courtroom tank might have done wonders toward getting a truthful schedule of assets and liabilities."

But the lawyer—well, the lawyer always did hold that the judge was given to personalities.

Her Remedy For Overwork.

"John, dear," said the wife, "I do wish you'd listen to reason. You're just wearing yourself out writing. It's write, write, write, from morning till night, and all to win a little fame that'll be a mockery when you're dead and gone. Now if you think anything at all of your health put that pen down and come here and help me with this stovepipe, and lay the ball carpet for me, and put up that wire screen work for the morning glory vines, and hang the garden gate, and spade the garden, and sod the front yard for me, and bring up six scuttles of coal from the cellar. What you need, John, is recreation."

WOMAN AND HOME.

TRIALS THROUGH WHICH SHE BECAME A SUCCESSFUL SCULPTOR.

Women and Women—Smiles Beautifully, Frowns Deform—Their First Baby—American Women's Voices—The Lenten Girl.

Fourteen years ago I won a college scholarship offered to the student who graduated with highest honors that year from the high school in the village of M—, O.

My opportunities were limited, as my father believed in "old school" principles. Our home was 36 miles from the city of M—.

At the age of 10 I had begun to write, noting familiar things about me. At 12 I had conceived the idea of imitating objects in clay. I used clay from the yard, knowing nothing of modelers' clay.

Upon winning the scholarship I wished to go to C— to study, that I might be a leader in the world and also be prepared to meet the necessity of self support. Unceasing persuasion at length prevailed. Thus commenced my career.

During the two winters following I arose at 4:30, prepared breakfast, walked a mile in darkness, through rain or snow, took the 6:10 a. m. train, returning home at night after a day in the academy at C—, traveling each winter 1,872 miles. During the second winter father died, and support to continue my studies ceased.

Here was a turning point for success or failure. My married brother offered ten



MELVA BEATRICE WILSON.

porary relief, and finally I found a lady who wished instructions during hours which would not vitally interfere with my pursuits.

My first earnings sufficed until the academy closed. I secured an engagement to teach during the coming winter once a week at a private school for \$100.

I rented a room near the academy so as to attend the day and night classes. The meant a 5-cent loaf for meals, and the tiny stove for cooking was often cold than hot. I studied, taught, wrote for the papers and was happy.

That year I took a prize of \$100. The following winter, working in my studio from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m., I planned for a trip to New York during the summer. Sometimes I had only a bag of rolls for lunch and supper. In the spring I was awarded another \$100. This was sufficient for my self denial.

Following this came a letter from an editor enclosing a complimentary ticket to Philadelphia and return in recognition of my work for his paper. There was no happier girl than I during the two weeks I spent sightseeing during my first visit to New York. I have been dining at the Waldorf-Astoria since then, but have never felt such exquisite pleasure as when I went alone about this city. I returned well determined to make my home in the city I had just visited.

The winter following I gained a third prize. I accomplished what every one when possible should struggle for, an education to fit them for the highest honors the world offers.

I left the academy and rented a studio in the handsomest building in C—. Two months elapsed without patronage. At last some one inquired the price of my work. I named a sum with fear. She hesitated. I was tempted to reduce the price, but controlled the impulse.

It was the turning point of fortune. I received the order. This commission, well fulfilled, brought others. I became the fashion and had to refuse orders. I then traveled abroad.

On returning from Europe I located in New York, bringing with me letters to the best of the wealthiest citizens. The result of these was the reiterated cry, "You have come to a hard place to succeed." With this for encouragement I was forgotten.

I could afford to wait patiently. Money was here, and I believed in myself. At the beginning I kept my prices to the value of my work, with the same success which awaits all who hold themselves ready for opportunities which well directed effort is sure to present.

My life motto is, "Perseverance conquers all." It is the keynote to my present position and is the free heritage of every American woman who is through necessity compelled to earn her livelihood. Melva Beatrice Wilson in New York World.

Women and Women.

Why is it that women have the reputation of not being able to "get along" with each other? So many people assert that women are always quarreling and backbiting and doing all sorts of malicious things. Women themselves say it of each other, and if they insist upon doing so, what can they expect of the other sex?

Now there is doubtless some truth in the assertion. But when one comes to make a sweeping assertion that women never can agree it is too much. It isn't true. To be sure, there are quarrelsome women, but there are also men who delight to wrangle! Some women are bound to "scrap" anyway, but it is not necessarily with women that they hold their quarrels. It is as likely as not to be their husbands or any member of their own family.

But there are also women who have no desire to indulge in disagreements with any one, much less with those of their own sex, women who live together in peace and quietness of spirit and find their best hours with each other, women who bear and forbear and smooth over the rough edges till they disappear in glory of kindness. Only the other day I was talking with a Detroit schoolteacher who held a position in the same school for many years, and she spoke of the unity of feeling which had always existed between the staff of teachers in that particular school. Said she: "We just set Miss M., the principal, up on a pedestal and adored her, and the feeling of fraternity among us all never faltered. We were called the 'happy family' by lots of people who knew us."

Then another woman who was present came to the rescue, and she said, "My very

best friends are among women, and I stand up for them as long as I have breath."

Woman by every natural law should be woman's best friend. If women cannot understand and befriend each other, there is something wrong somewhere, either in the head or in the heart. Probably it is in the head. Let us hope so. Perhaps one trouble lies in lack of congeniality difference in tastes and aims and the disability to "put yourself in her place." But as the years pass experience deepens and the horizon of life broadens; the thoughtful, observant, kind hearted woman cannot fail to enter more fully into the life of her sisters and to teach herself and them how to avoid storms and keep on the sunny side of the road.—Detroit News Tribune.

Smiles Beautifully, Frowns Deform.

Women, it would appear, are a frowning sex. Certainly one would be led to that conclusion, studying them in public places.

Street cars afford endless opportunities for the study of humanity. It is amusing to observe how in the comfortable security of a seat a woman frowns upon another who presumes to squeeze in. And the woman squeezing in frowns, too, at the reluctance of the other to make room for her.

It has been remarked again and again by every foreigner who comes to stay among us that we—men and women alike—carry about the most anxious, careworn, harassed, dreary faces of any people who inhabit the earth. Individually our women are conceded beautiful; collectively they share with men the facial opprobrium.

One does not expect, of course, that a woman walking along the street or sitting quietly in her seat in a car will smile like a Cheshire cat, but when she speaks it would be a relief to the monotony of her expression if there was the flash of a smile in her eyes or lurking about her mouth. Of the hundreds of men who courteously offer their seat to women in a car not one is smilingly thanked. Some, alas, are not thanked at all, and even when the perfunctory "Thank you," warns to a tone of cordiality it is utterly inadequate as an expression of appreciation of the courtesy the man has extended.

Why can't these women smilingly thank a man? Are they afraid he'll take advantage of it? If so, they are pretty poor specimens of Uncle Sam's daughters, for every American woman knows that every American man in public places is a self appointed protector of the women about him. And heaven knows that the man who does gallantly give up his seat to a woman would nine times out of ten feel amply rewarded by a smiling acceptance of it. But no, mildady screws up her mouth to a formal "Thank you" and sits down frowning, and the man, gripping the strap over her head, looks down at her in disgust and wonders how he happened to be such a fool as to budge.

What with frowning and wrinkling up their foreheads and screwing up their mouths and other hideous facial contortions women and young girls as well are getting to have such lined faces that they'll soon have to resort to heroic measures to "smooth their wrinkled fronts." For that matter some of them already do, as the facial massage women will tell you when they are disposed to be confidential and reveal the secrets of their trade.—New York Press.

Their First Baby.

The doctor had come in late from a hard day's work, driving from place to place, feeling pulses, giving encouragement and writing prescriptions. He had eaten his supper at 11 o'clock, made a last call on a man with the grip and had turned into bed dog tired.

It was long after midnight when the telephone bell rang. The doctor was sunk in a deep sleep. Again the bell rang out sharply and impatiently and continued to ring. But the doctor did not hear it. At the other end of the hall a pale student pored over his book. He was studying law. The bell disturbed him, and he at length decided to answer it and end the ringing. He took the receiver and shouted "Hello!"

"Is that you, doctor?" asked an anxious voice.

"Yes; what do you want?" replied the student, who knew the doctor was tired and did not wish to wake him unless the case was serious.

"This is Potts, doctor, H. J. Potts. My wife wanted me to call you up to tell you that the baby wouldn't play with his blocks tonight and seemed kind of heavy and dull. What do you suppose is the matter, doctor? My wife is very uneasy."

"Hum," said the student, trying to think of something to say. "Is the baby feverish?"

"No, I don't think he is," replied the voice. "But he sneezed once tonight."

"Ah!" said the doctor. "That's a good sign. If he sneezed and isn't feverish, he is all right. You might give him a little water if he wakes up and cries. If he gets too warm, take some of the covers off."

"All right, doctor. Much obliged. Sorry to have had to disturb you, but my wife wouldn't go to sleep until I called you up. Good night."

"Ah!" thought the pale student. "That's \$2 for the doctor. Wish I could earn it as easily."

When he told the doctor about his decision the next day, he was thanked, and Mr. Potts' bill was swelled by \$2, one-half of which went to the pale student.

"It's their first baby," explained the doctor, "and they're tickled to death to pay any price for it. I couldn't have given Potts any better advice myself."

Now you know how easy it is to be a doctor—sometimes.

American Women's Voices.

Is the voice of the American woman deteriorating? Dr. Julia Holmes Smith thinks it is, and Dr. Moreau R. Brown thinks it isn't. Dr. Smith limits her statement, however, strictly speaking, to Chicago women, and Dr. Brown is obliged to admit that one must go to north Germany or to Italy to hear women talk whose voices are really beautiful.

This confusion of opinion is general, and, like the money question, there seem to be arguments on both sides that cannot be answered. But Americans have long since recognized that there is a degree of truth in the European idea of the American woman that "by her voice you shall know her," and the question is being asked and with all seriousness, "Is it as bad as they say it is, and if so, what should American women do to better the situation?" Dr. Smith says, "We must have voice culture." Dr. Brown says, "The American twang is an inheritance, the result originally of climatic conditions, and if you wish to change the entire nature of the voice you must transplant your woman bodily to another sphere."

Miss Anna Morgan, an authority on voice culture, says that a great many people never hear their own voices consciously, and until they study their own method of speaking, men as well as women, there

can be no hope of making the average voice more pleasant.

Dr. Herman H. Brown, another throat specialist, refuses to admit that the American woman's voice is inferior to any other. He says:

"The voice is largely fashioned after the physique. Under common sense conditions the American woman has the power of endurance equal to that of any civilized woman under the sun, and that power should give her the complete mastery of her voice. There are certain localities in this and other countries where catarrhal troubles develop which naturally affect the pleasant tone of the speaking voice. As for loud talking, that is purely a matter of habit, sometimes of nervous, high strung temperament. I do not think this subject can be considered collectively or American women as a class set down as possessed of ugly voices."—Chicago Record.

The Lenten Girl.

Vanity Fair has its angels, and chief among them is the Lenten girl. She is a ministering angel, but she does not belong to the stained glass branch of the family and differs from it in not going barefooted, wearing white robes or being indifferent to her wings. She likes to bring good news and do good deeds, but her right hand seldom loosens its hold on society while her left is showering blessings on the slums. She is very particular about the fit of her halo is the Lenten angel, and her wings must be of the newest shape and the proper shade, or she grieves exceedingly. Plumage is of grave importance to her. The Lenten girl loves to tell you how consistent she is—that's how she excuses the big bill for a purple toque when she had a half dozen very presentable hats whose only fault was that they were not of Lenten hues. She writes on gray or mauve note paper, and if she goes to church on Saturday morning she will not go to the matinee that day. She has been known to weep over Mrs. Tanqueray until 4:30 and then attend benediction at 5:15. Expiation is her forte, and a prayerful half hour after a problem play does not ruffle her consistent soul a wee bit.

She is always a church girl. She may be a distractingly pretty sinner or an unattractively good young person, but she is a churchgoer in any case. Society and the doctors agree that the church intended the rigors and rest of the penitential season for the health of the body as well as for the health of the soul, so between these authorities the girl who doesn't like early morning services and dry as dust lectures which are not followed by a dance, has nothing to do but retire to the country to read Anthony Trollope in the chimney corner and feel as much like a socialist as her love of society will let her.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

To Be an Actress.

The woman who will succeed, as an actress must have certain qualifications. She must also have a fairly good education.

If she has a superior education, it will be, as it is in every vocation, of immense advantage to her.

In any case—and in every case—she must have health. Perhaps good health is the very first in importance.

After that, character, physique and intelligence.

In order to portray character a girl must have quick perceptions and ready sympathy.

An unintelligent soul will never be able to conceive a great character, much less express it.

Beauty is a very desirable thing in the girl who would be an actress, but it is not of paramount importance.

Taste in dress is very desirable, but it will not make a good actress. Grace is important, and the woman with the artistic temperament will be graceful once she gives full sway to her fine sense of harmony and beauty.—Harriet Hubbard Ayer in New York World.

The Hall Table.

In one of his musical sketches a popular entertainer mentions the peculiar fact that in many homes the visiting card of "the dear duchess" will get on the top of the others in the hall. This little matter does not concern the husband, but what he does look for on the hall table is a little vacant space.

He wants this to lay his paper on when he comes in and takes his coat off, and the vacant space is useful in other ways. Therefore do not crowd the hall table with vases of flowers and other trifles.—Madame.

An Accomplished Woman.

Mrs. Finn, whose late husband was English consul at Jerusalem for 16 years, is one of the most remarkable women in that city. She is a daughter of Rev. Dr. McCaul, the greatest Hebrew scholar of his time, and can herself speak French, German, Spanish, Italian, Persian, Greek, Hebrew and Arabic. She is a writer, painter and lecturer, but her greatest pleasure is in running a soap factory which she established in Jerusalem and has carried on successfully for years.

To Soften the Skin.

"For softening the skin and beautifying the complexion the following recipe has been used in our family for three generations, and we have never yet found its equal," writes a New Jersey lady. "Take one ounce of imported glycerin and the yolks of two eggs, well beaten. Mix thoroughly, and then it is ready for use. If scent is desired, add a few drops of rose water. To be used before retiring by being well rubbed in."

Weeps and Draws Caricatures.

Mme. Modjeska is said to be one of the few persons who can do two entirely different things at the same moment. In one of her plays she sits upon the stage apparently writing a letter that causes her greatest grief, the tears running down her cheeks and sobs shaking her whole frame, and on the paper that lies before her she draws funny caricatures.

Children's legs are not as a rule sufficiently protected. The short skirts of little girls and the knee breeches or kilts of little boys leave the legs exposed to cold even when flannel drawers and long stockings are worn. Long leggings should always be provided for out of door wear in winter, as much illness will thereby be avoided.

That indefinable quality we call style is in a measure born with a woman, although a very fair imitation of it can be secured by care and patience. It is no what you wear, but how you wear it, and that fact cannot fail to impress itself upon you if you observe with care each woman you meet.

Queen Margherita of Italy has a passion for collecting the old shoes of historical personages. Her majesty's collection, which is almost very large, includes boots or shoes worn by Joan of Arc, Mary Queen of Scots and Marie Antoinette.

THE TIMES

Published Every Friday.
Grayson Block, Main Street.
Moose Jaw, N. W. T.

THE TIMES PRINTING CO.

Thos. Miller, Manager.

Subscription, \$1.50 per year.

Schedule of Advertising Rates on Application.

Advertisements of Wants, To Let, Lost, Found, etc., when under 1 inch, will be inserted for 5c.; subsequent insertions 25c. each. All transient advertisements, such as By-laws, Mortgage and Sheriff Sales, Assignments and also Government and Corporation notices, inserted once for 10c. per line; subsequent insertions 5c.—solid newspaper measurement.

JOB PRINTING

Our job department is equipped with every appliance necessary for turning out first class work at shortest notice. Prices moderate.

The Moose Jaw Times.

"And what is writ, is writ,—
Would it were worthier!" —Byron.

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1899.

THE DOMINION BUDGET.

The position of Canada, the financial operations of the past year, and the prospects financial and commercial were described by Finance Minister Fielding in the House of Commons on Tuesday afternoon, in the annual Budget.

No tariff changes were announced. All coal oil inspection fees and all regulations, except those for safety, are abolished. Oil which is found not up to the required standard will be confiscated. The members advocating the oil interest are not well pleased with this announcement. The changes are expected to reduce the price of coal oil considerably by inviting the independent oil men in the United States to enter the Canadian market more freely than at present.

The reduced taxes last year were estimated to amount to \$3,000,000.

The surplus last year was stated to be \$1,722,000.

The surplus for this year will be \$4,800,000.

The net increase to the debt last year was \$2,417,000; this year it will only be \$1,700,000, with large public improvements and railway subsidies all met.

The revenue last year was \$40,555,238, or \$1,255,000 more than the estimate and \$2,125,000 more than the revenue of the previous year. The customs revenue showed an increase of \$2,222,645. There was a decrease in the inland revenue returns but the net increase in the consolidated revenue was \$2,725,456.

The expenditure on account of consolidated fund last year was \$38,837,525. This was \$738,000 larger than his estimate and \$482,785 more than the previous year. The principal increase was on account of the Sinking Fund, Public Works, the Mounted Police, Railways and Canals, and Immigration. There were decreases in Legislation, the Militia and Post Office Departments.

Thanks to the business-like management of the Postmaster-General, the revenue of the Post Office Department increased \$324,871, and the expenditure decreased \$214,066, a betterment in that department of \$538,937. This improvement led to the reduction of the domestic postage rate and the introduction of Imperial penny postage.

The revenue from the Yukon for 1897-98 was \$1,045,000, and the expenditure \$698,032, which left a large balance in favor of the Government. During the ten months of the current year the revenue was \$795,757 and the expenditure \$1,146,581, but the receipts were not yet in and by the end of the fiscal year the revenue would likely balance the expenditure.

Mr. Fielding spoke for three and a half hours, and his financial statement aroused the greatest enthusiasm among the Liberal members and friends of the Government.

The departmental stores of the east are still unloading their spring catalogues upon the public. These contain glittering baits to catch prospective buyers, but if reliable goods are wanted, these are quoted at reliable figures—figures at which they can generally be purchased in the local stores. No one disputes the right of the eastern merchant to flood this country with his catalogues,—in fact he is to be commended for his enterprise, and the local merchant can learn from him a lesson that will mean dollars and cents. The Times would not advise its readers to burn every catalogue they receive, but solicits a generous consideration for the local man. Read your catalogue, but also read the advertisements of your fellow townsman, visit his store, price his goods, and consider the conditions under which he has to do business, before sending your money to the down east concern. We say this to the "business man" as well as to his customer; for the practice of sending east for goods that can be bought in town is by no means confined to those who have got a store of their own.

Mr. Isaac Cowie, of Edmonton, writes to the Bulletin as follows:

Can you or your readers tell me why the burden of the support of hospitals should be borne by devoted sisters of charity, medical men, willing workers and philanthropic public spirited people generally, and not by the Government by an equal tax on the whole community benefited? Why should the town of Edmonton bear the burden of the whole district served by the Edmonton hospital; and why should the more charitable inhabitants of the town bear their own share as well as that of others who will not take any part in bearing the burden? Is there any reason why the Government should grant aid to and levy taxes for educational purposes which would not be an equally valid reason for doing likewise for sanitary and hospital purposes? I ask, is public health of less importance than public education? The Government, by granting partial assistance to hospitals, has recognized its duty in that respect but it does not go far enough. Why cannot the hospital system be run and controlled on similar lines to those adopted in regard to public schools?

A few of our readers appear to make it a special point when paying their yearly subscription to tell us of the large amount of news they get in eastern weeklies for \$1.00 a year, from which we gather that they expect to get as much, or nearly so, in the local paper. We admit there is room for great improvement in THE TIMES, and improvements will be made from time to time. But just here we would like to say that THE TIMES' field is Moose Jaw, not the world. It designs to give the news of Moose Jaw, not of the world. It intends talking for Moose Jaw, not for the world. The world is all well enough, in its way. Its news and affairs are of interest. But of greater interest 'round here' are the news and affairs of Moose Jaw. The world has its own newspaper. In THE TIMES it is designed that Moose Jaw shall have its newspaper, and that it shall be a worthy one.

If the proposal which is embodied in a bill brought before the Dominion House by Mr. Britton, Q.C., Liberal member for Kingston, finds favor with Parliament, voters at the next general election will have a chance to test the famous Macdonald voting machines. These devices are declared to be simple but thoroughly effective, making the act of recording the individual vote, counting the total ballots and summing up the final results, simple, expeditious and absolutely accurate. In fact, according to the claims of its advocate, it will be practically impossible to perpetuate any of the usual frauds which are alleged to accompany most elections, and if the learned member from the Limestone City can satisfy the House that his claims are well founded, there is not likely to be much hesitation in adopting his suggestions.

Regina, Broadview, Edmonton, Prince Albert, and other leading towns of the Territories have Immigration Committees or Boards of Trade to look after incoming or intending settlers. As yet Moose Jaw has not become sufficiently interested in the immigration question to form any organization of this kind. A short time ago while one of our townsmen was visiting abroad, he sent home for some immigration literature. All that could be sent him was an outline map of the district and a few copies of THE MOOSE JAW TIMES. A Board of Trade would have seen that he was well stocked with a full supply of reliable information before leaving.

Hon. R. W. Scott, Secretary of State in the Dominion Government, is an old and honored politician. Few have remained in harness so long and so constantly as he has done. Mr. Scott was born at Prescott, Ontario. The Scott Act was named after him. He has run the gamut of honors, having been mayor of Ottawa, member of the Ontario Legislature, Speaker thereof, Commissioner of Crown Lands under Edward Blake, Senator and member of two Dominion Cabinets—the Mackenzie and the Laurier. He is still hale and hearty and yet seems able to render valuable services to his party and country.

A law was recently passed in Norway prohibiting the sale of tobacco to any boy under sixteen years of age without a signed order from an adult relative or employer. Even tourists who offer cigarettes to boys render themselves liable to prosecution. The police are instructed to confiscate the pipes, cigars and cigarettes of lads who smoke in the public streets. A fine for the offence is also imposed, which may be anywhere between fifty cents and twenty-five dollars.

Six things, says an exchange, are requisite to create a home. Integrity must be the architect, and tidiness the upholsterer. It must be warmed by affection and lighted up with cheerfulness; industry must be the ventilator, renewing the atmosphere and bringing in fresh salubrity day by day; while over all as a protecting glory and canopy, nothing will suffice except the blessing of God.

According to the financial statement of the Town of Moose Jaw, published last week, the amount collected for dog taxes last year was only \$76.00. It may be consoling to some of us to know that after all there are only thirty-eight or forty dogs in the town, although half that number can often be counted on some of our principal streets.

"EASTER."

Spring is here again and it finds "The People's Store" well stocked with a splendid assortment of goods in all lines. We have studied the needs of our many customers, and as most of our spring goods are now in we feel sure a look through our spring stock will please you.

BOOTS & SHOES.

We have in stock some nobby Boots and shoes from "The Tetrault Shoe Co., of Montreal; "J. D. King," of Toronto; and "J. McPherson," of Hamilton. In coarse boots we have some splendid values.

FANCY BELTS.

We have something new in fancy belts, boys, ladies and gents. These goods are all the rage on the other side just now.

HATS & CAPS.

Every boy and man will want a tweed cap or felt hat. Call and see our lines. We ordered one for you. Come try it.

Remember the place:

"The People's Store."

R. BOGUE.

A Call solicited.
No trouble to show goods.

The Band Concert

Last Friday night the band held a successful concert in Central Hall in the presence of a large and enthusiastic audience. Under the auspices of the band, Miss Marietta La Dell, the well-known lady elocutionist, appeared and rendered a large number of selections from her extensive repertoire. It would be a labor requiring the stamina of a Hercules to pick and choose from such excellently rendered recitations one or more to be mentioned above the rest, but we might particularly mention Miss La Dell's realistic representation of the howling of the wind in the piece entitled "The Wind and the Moon." The Nix Family of Jollities were also present and rendered valuable assistance with songs and instrumental music. In Master Bertie Nix they have a promising comedian of whom we may expect great things in the future. Mr. G. A. Fisher sang "The Storm King" and a "Lullaby" from de Koven, both of which were well received. Mr. Goodier opened the concert with selections on the piano and also played during the interval in his well-known style. Altogether a most enjoyable evening was spent by those who were present.

They Prefer the Public School.


Regina Standard: Mr. C. J. McCusker has resigned his position on the public school board and is now a member of the

separate school board only. His son, who is a promising lad well advanced in different branches, found after a few days' attendance at the separate school that it was no place for him and he is now back at the public school, as are also several other children of Roman Catholic ratepayers. The question now is, how shall the parents of these children be reached for a share of the cost of conducting the public school? Their taxes go to a separate school which is no use to them, but which they are compelled to support. They cannot be called non-residents though they are non-ratepayers to the public school.

What a beautiful thing is this dual system of state schools!

Boharm School.

The following is the monthly report of Boharm School for the month of April: Class V.—Alfred Green, 70; Floesie Arnold, 62. Class IV.—Mabel Elsom, 81; Barclay Green, 69; Mary Elsom, 44; Leora Cathcart, 37; Murray Thomson, 36. Class III Sr.—Willie Green, 66. Class III Jr.—Edith Pascoe, 80; Clara Pascoe, 79; Albin Elsom, 47; Reggie Johnston. Class II.—John Elsom, 66; John Green, 60; Erle Hopkins, 59. Class I.—Lewis Wilson; Vina Pascoe. Chas. O. Campbell, Teacher.



DEADLY CATARRH

has fastened its relentless grip upon some member of nearly every family in the land. Competent authorities estimate that from eighty to ninety per cent of the entire population of this continent suffer from some form of this repulsive and dangerous malady. If you or any of your family suffer either from recognized catarrh or from the lingering colds which mark the early stages—don't waste with it. It is the precursor of consumption and death.

Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder

never fails. It is the remedy of all remedies, endorsed by the most experienced and eminent nose and throat specialists of the day, and having a record of a multitude of radical, permanent cures of chronic cases which had been declared incurable. It also cures cold in the head, influenza, hay fever, loss of smell, deafness, sore throat, tonsillitis, and all similar diseases. It is delightful to use.

"I have had catarrh ever since the war," says J. C. Taylor, of 201 N. Clinton Ave., Toronto, N. J. "I had despaired of ever being cured. I used three bottles of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder and my catarrh has entirely left me." Rev. C. E. Williams, pastor of St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, Hamilton, Ont., was a great sufferer. He used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and now possesses a safe, clean and certain cure. The Lord Bishop of Toronto, Can., recommends the remedy over his own signature. Sold by druggists.

Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart shows heart disease in 30 minutes. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills—act for 40 days—are the best. Dr. Agnew's Ointment relieves in a day eczema, tetter and all skin diseases. Cures piles in 5 to 10 nights. 25c.

Farms for Sale!

Many being largely improved.

SE.	34	15	24	W	2
SW.	24	15	25	"	"
NW 14 and NE.	15	15	25	"	"
NK.	18	16	25	"	"
NE.	32	17	25	"	"
SE.	32	18	25	"	"
NW.	16	16	26	"	"
SW.	6	17	26	"	"
SE.	24	17	26	"	"
SW.	12	18	26	"	"
NW.	16	16	27	"	"
NW.	24	16	27	"	"
NE.	28	16	27	"	"
NE.	36	16	27	"	"
SE.	12	17	28	"	"

Those marked * are also to rent.

PRICES REASONABLE, TERMS EASY.

Correspondence invited and promptly answered.

G. A. MUTTLEBURY,

450 Main St., Winnipeg.

MONEY TALKS.

It will pay you to get our prices for....

Lumber, Lath,
Shingles, Mouldings,
Doors, Windows,
Building Paper,
Fence Posts, &c. &c.

and in fact everything in connection with the building trade.

H. McDOUGALL.

G. B. Sharpe Mgr.

If you want a
Baby
Carriage

It will pay you to go to the Furniture store for it. We have them from \$8.00 up.

Undertaking supplies
always on hand.

Jno. Bellamy

Frank J. Grobb,

DEALER IN AGRICULTURAL
IMPLEMENTS.

Agent for J. I. Case Threshing Machines, Horse Powers and Engines; McCormick Binders, Mowers and Steel Rakes; Sylvester Hoe, Press, and Stephenson Double Disc Drills; John Deer Riding and Walking Plows; Diamond Tooth and Disc Harrows and Weeders; American Rushford Farm Wagons.

REPAIRS ALWAYS ON HAND.
A CALL SOLICITED.

UP-TO-DATE

STOVES

And Pipes of Our
Own Make at .

G. K. SMITH'S.

Tin Shop in Connection.

Photography.

In order to supply the demand of my numerous customers it has become necessary to open my Moose Jaw studio permanently. Hereafter Miss Gamble, of Regina, will have charge. Her very excellent work in the past enables us to recommend her to our many friends in Moose Jaw. Thanking you for past favors, we solicit a continuance of the same.

W. C. LUSK.

Hours from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

ATTENTION!

The undersigned wishes to announce that he is now prepared to attend to all orders for stone-work, either by day labor or contract. Prompt attention will be given in all orders for repairs to buildings.

MARTIN BURNS.

BUSINESS CARDS.

Under this head Business Cards not exceeding one inch, ten dollars per annum.

W. M. GRAYSON, Barrister, Advocate, Conveyancer, Notary Public, Etc. Office Main St., Moose Jaw, N. W. T. Agent for the Canada Northwest Land Company, Limited, and the Trustee of Moose Jaw Town Site.

W. B. WILLOUGHBY, B.A. LL.B. Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate, & Solicitor for Union Bank of Canada. Bellamy Block Moose Jaw Assn.

T. C. JOHNSTONE, Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate, Etc. Office: Cor. South Ry. & Ross Sts., Regina.

TURNBULL & McCULLOCH. Office in Bell's block, cor. Main and River streets.

A. R. Turnbull, M.D., C.M. J. W. McCulloch, M.D.

S. W. RADCLIFFE, M.D. Physician and Surgeon.

Office at Colling's Drug Store, Main Street.

DR. P. F. SIZE, L.D.S., M.R.C.D.S. SURGEON DENTIST. Moose Jaw, Assn. Office, Bellamy's Block. Open 6th to 20th each month. For time in town during the remainder of each month see card on office door. All branches in dentistry skillfully performed.

H. McDOUGALL, Registrar, Moose Jaw District, for Births, Marriages and Deaths.

SEYMOUR GREEN, Registrar, Etc., Issuer of Marriage Licenses. Homestead Entries made. Fire Insurance. Farms and other lands for sale. Town lots for sale.

O. B. FISH, Auctioneer and Valuer.

Manitoba Street. Moose Jaw, Assn.

J. A. McDONALD, BLACKSMITH.

Manufacturer of McDonald's Weed Destroyer and Cultivator.

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LIVERY, FEED & SALE
.. STABLES ..

First class rigs and good driving horses to hire on reasonable terms. Draying done to all parts of the town. Best accommodation for the general public.

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Fire Insurance.

Phoenix of England
—Capital Twenty Million!

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—Capital Thirty-Six Million..... (\$36,000,000.00)

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—Capital Thirty-Six Million..... (\$36,000,000.00)

The Manitoba Assurance Company

—A home Fire Assurance company established 1880.

Your fire insurance carried for one year without payment of premiums on all risks.

Seymour Green.

BULL FOR SALE.

The thoroughbred, Crickbank, Short Horn, Guardian (2303), got by Guardian (1905) and dam Lady Annabella (2179), imported stock. This large roan bull, now four years old, can be seen at Mr. T. D. Watson's Spring Bank Ranch, Assn. Price moderate. A good thoroughbred bull always returns good value in stock. R. F. MANLEY, Prop. Parkburg, Assn.

OFFICIAL JAMES WAGGONER'S OUSE. 30



The old-fashioned watchman who prowled about the streets of London, with a lantern in his hand to proclaim his coming, and who announced his passage through the streets by shouting "All's well," was a very inefficient protector when compared with the modern policeman.

modern policeman does not proclaim his coming to the evil doer by shouting or by carrying a lantern. He does his work more quietly and effectively than the old-fashioned town watchman.

It is true that in all the walks of life and in all occupations, times change and knowledge and efficiency increase. In this respect medical science has kept pace with the advance in other lines. Physicians and chemists have grown rapidly more skillful. There are medicinal preparations now-a-days that cure diseases that were a few years ago considered absolutely incurable. The final triumph in this respect is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It was first given to the world thirty years ago, and has stood the test ever since that time. It cures 99 per cent. of all cases of consumption, bronchitis, throat and kindred affections. Thousands who were hopeless sufferers, and had been given up by the doctors, have yielded to its marvelous merits. It is the great blood-purifier and flesh-builder. It makes the appetite hearty, the digestion and assimilation perfect, the liver active, the blood pure and rich with the life-giving elements of the food, and the nerves strong and steady. It acts directly on the lungs and air-passages, driving out all impurities and disease germs. An honest dealer will not try to persuade you to take an inferior substitute for the sake of a few pennies added profit.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. At all medicine stores.

NORTH-WEST ASSEMBLY.

THE SPEAKER GIVES THE CASTING VOTE.

The Seed Grain Terms—M. L. A.'s and Contracts—Important Returns and Enquiries—Two Land Registration Districts Sufficient for the Territories.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12.

Mr. Bulyea laid on the table a return showing that \$4,784 had been paid for wolf bounty since August 1st, 1898, and that the number of animals killed was 1,307 wolves and 1,084 coyotes.

Mr. A. B. Gillis moved the second reading of a bill to amend the law respecting threepenny liens, the object of which was to oblige the threepenny holder to remove the wheat within sixty days. The bill was read a second time.

Mr. McKay moved the reading of a bill to prohibit the members of the Assembly having contracts with the government, and also to prevent any member who resigned his seat from having a government contract or obtaining a government appointment within such portion of the term for which he was elected as remained unexpired. The bill further called for a readjustment of the division line between the electoral division of Battleford and Prince Albert West.

Premier Haultain acknowledged that the bill had some desirable features, but it would be difficult to enforce some of its provisions in actual practice. For instance it would disqualify a person who was indirectly interested in a contract from sitting on that house, but the qualifications for membership in that house were fixed by federal statute and could not be altered by the Assembly. Then as to the practical side of the question. In many parts of the country a member of that House was the only person who could supply things required, especially as regards public works, a practice that was only resorted to when it was extremely difficult to do otherwise, and it would hardly do to disqualify a member for such trifling transactions. As to the alteration of the electoral districts, doubtless a redistribution bill would be introduced during the life of the present Assembly and that would be a better time for the proposed change. The second reading was then agreed to.

The committee on municipal law reported on the bill to amend the charter of the city of Calgary. It recommended that the sections making canvassing a corrupt practice, providing imprisonment for non-payment of income or poll tax, as well as making employers liable for such taxes and for the employment of children, should be included in the bill, but that the sections relating to borrowing powers be disallowed.

The bill was then read a second time pro forma, and referred to the committee of the whole.

In committee on the game ordinance, the open season for elk and other big game was shortened to six weeks, viz., between Nov. 1st and Dec. 15th.

THURSDAY, APRIL 13.

Mr. Connell moved that in the opinion of the House the Dominion Lands Act should be so amended as to provide for the cancelling of seed grain liens. He said that such liens prevented settlement, and as such lands were vested in the crown they were not subject to taxation for school or local improvements and were thus a loss to the community. Although there would be some loss to the Dominion Government, yet the ultimate gain by increased settlement would be greater than the loss, if these liens were wiped out altogether.

Dr. Patrick seconded, and said no apology was necessary in asking the Dominion Government to do this because the public lands by right belonged to the Territories and were held in trust for the provinces or provinces to be hereafter formed.

Premier Haultain agreed with the position taken by both mover and seconder. In view of the fact that a large amount of land was open for free homesteading on the government put a value, it was not right to impose settlement by putting an extra price on the lands in question.

The motion was carried unanimously. Premier Haultain laid a return on the table showing that the amount of fees received by clerks of the supreme court and deputy clerks last year was \$9,470, and the amount retained by said officials as salary was \$9,210.

Mr. Ross, Minister of Public Works, moved the second reading of a bill to organize a village. The machinery was simple—there would be no trustees or councillors. An overseer would be elected and the residents in a public meeting would decide what improvements were necessary and what the taxation should be, which, however, was not to exceed ten mills. No debt could be contracted except on a two-third vote and then the sanction of the Minister of Public Works was necessary.

E. B. Bennett opposed the bill on the ground that it obliged the people to tax themselves whether they wished to or not. It was a dangerous subversion of the rights of citizens. The second reading was agreed to.

Mr. Bulyea, Minister of Agriculture, moved the second reading of a bill respecting the inspection of stock. The object was to prevent persons shipping stock to the possession of which they had no right. Dr. Patrick said the proposed remedy was a clumsy one and would not work in Assiniboia. Mr. Cross said it would not work in Alberta, and counselled the government to adjourn the legislation until they had money enough to pay competent inspectors, which they could not get for five cents per head of the stock. Mr. Walker followed on the same line and asked the government to drop the bill and not spoil their new volume of consolidated ordinances by such legislation. The bill was read a second time, and the House went into committee on the elections bill.

Mr. Villeneuve announced that he withdrew the amendments he intended to move, and would prepare an amending bill during the recess. Mr. Bennett, while strongly opposed to the court of revision and the re-voting, would not offer his intended amendments, but would have nothing further to do with such a bill, and would leave the responsibility with the government for such a piece of legislation. A long discussion then took place on the court of revision and the reopening of a poll.

Premier Haultain was afraid that Mr. Bennett and those who thought with him had not well weighed the position they took. The court of revision was necessary when they had not a voters' list. Out of seventy-five Dominion elections, a re-opening of the poll had occurred only four times. The enumerator system for the four seats for the Dominion House cost \$15,000. What therefore would be the cost in the thirty-one constituencies? In a country like the Territories a voters' list was equally impracticable because they could not put every man to the trouble, expense and inconvenience of seeing that his name was on the list.

Mr. Cross said the weak part of the election act was the colored pencils.

Progress was reported and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15.

Mr. McKay moved for returns showing the amount the Territories received every year from the federal government since 1887, and the amount of the local revenue raised since the same date.

Mr. A. B. Gillis asked if the Territorial government intended taking any steps towards securing Territorial exhibit for the Paris exposition.

Mr. G. H. V. Bulyea said he had communicated with the Minister of Agriculture who had informed him that it was not the intention to have a separate exhibit for the Territories, although a Dominion exhibit was contemplated and assistance would be given to the people of the North-West to enable them to contribute to it.

Mr. Connell moved a resolution respecting the elevator monopoly and explained in a very lucid manner the hardships which the grain combines imposed on farmers and independent grain dealers. Messrs. Brown, Hawkes, McDiarmid, Bulyea and Haultain all spoke at length on the question and the House concurred unanimously in the resolution.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16.

Mr. McCauley on behalf of the Agricultural committee recommended that measures be taken for the destruction of coyotes and gophers.

There was considerable discussion in the committee of the whole on the bill respecting Villages. Messrs. Brett, Bennett, McDonald, and Wallace objected strongly to the section compelling villages to incorporate. Mr. Bennett declared that such legislation was a subversion of the rights of citizens. Premier Haultain instigated Ontario, as having legislation of a much more compulsory nature on the statute books. It was only fair that villages should contribute their share towards the welfare of the community. He

thought this section a matter of public expediency. The bill was modified that a village under the interpretation of the act meant fifteen instead of ten to the half-section.

In the committee on the local improvement bill the residents of certain districts are empowered to spend not more than \$30 out of the money in the hands of the overseer for gopher poison.

MONDAY, APRIL 18.

Mr. Patrick moved that power to make ordinances in relation to the classes of subjects now dealt with by the Land Titles Act of 1894 should be vested in the Assembly and that two land registration districts be sufficient to serve the needs of the Territories.

Premier Haultain said everyone would agree with the first part of the resolution. Anyone who had legislative experience in the House knew that they were always running up against the land titles act. They found their power curtailed and legislation restricted on account of ordinances overridden by the federal act. With regard to the negotiations which had taken place with the Dominion authorities respecting the Territories assuming control of that part of the service, he had asked the Minister of the Interior for the control and all that control meant. He, however, did not wish at that stage to involve the House in a discussion as to where they were going to locate the registry offices. It would be time to do that when they got the power. He thought the system should be centralized.

Mr. McKay asked the mover to withdraw the latter portion of the resolution, but Mr. Patrick refused. Dr. Brett thought it a pity that a controversial matter like this should be introduced, when it could be otherwise almost unanimously agreed to. The House then divided, when the numbers were, ayes 14, nays 14. The speaker voted with the ayes and the motion carried.

Collection.

Collection, April 25.—The snow has all disappeared and the farmers are making active preparations for plowing and sowing. The cattle which have been wintered on the north side of the river have been brought over and are reported to be in excellent condition, very few losses having occurred although the winter was long and severe.—An effort is being made to induce the Government to establish an experimental farm in Saskatchewan. The fact that the climate and soil of this district are different from Assiniboia should be a strong argument in favor of such a move; because experiments made at Indian Head might be very successful throughout the whole of Assiniboia and at the same time prove utter failures in Saskatchewan.—Mr. Wm. McBeth, of this place, has been appointed Farm Instructor on "Star Blanket's" reserve, in the Carlton Agency. This is a very popular appointment, as Mr. McBeth is one of the earliest settlers in the district, having arrived here thirty-three years ago. He has been a successful farmer and has had unlimited experience in dealing with the natives.—Sport is not at all backward in these northern wilds. A football league has been formed comprising several teams, and all of them are preparing to fight hard battles for first place. On Saturday last the Collection and McDowell public school teams faced each other in a very hard fight. Both teams played well and after an hour the game was given to the McDowell boys, they having scored twice while the Collection succeeded in passing the ball between the flags only once. Mrs. McBeth very kindly provided refreshments for both teams and a most enjoyable time was spent.—The creamery directors are disappointed at the failure of the Government to provide ice for the establishment of cream collecting stations throughout the district. They were promised and it is felt that they are a necessity.

Weyburn.

(From a special correspondent.)

Having heard of the rapid growth of this wonderful town, we took the first opportunity of visiting this spot in order that we might learn for ourselves the exact situation. That business men believe that this town is destined to become an important place is evident from the efforts of business men to secure a collecting there. We were warmly greeted on our arrival there and asked the usual question, "Are you going to settle?" Then they were informed it was only our intention to stay long enough to write up the town. There was no difficulty in securing information concerning the past, present and future. We found Messrs. Mettrall & Taylor had started a general store, fitted up in good shape. That the general Mr. Tucker, of the Tucker Hardware Co., was busy getting his stock of hardware in shape. Two other general stores are also near completion, which are owned by Mr. T. Healey and Mr. Hoon. Mr. Knowlton has a lumber yard and is kept very busy. J. Mitchell has a flour and feed store. Mitchell and Smith are combining a machine shop and blacksmith shop. Daniel Pretty has a livery and feed stable. Joseph Henning has nearly finished a boarding house, whilst Mr. Obyrne is putting up a butcher shop. W. Hunt is postmaster and has also the agency for Galt coal. He has a very nice boat and we accepted a kind invitation from him to go out on the river where we could get a fine view of the town. Mr. Hunt is supplying the neighborhood with hay just now. There is a petition being circulated for a daily mail. About a mile and a half are the C.P.R. gravel pits, and it is probable that a large number of men will be employed there this summer. There is also a rumor that a school will soon be erected. The religious interests of the people are looked after by Rev. Mr. Smith, who is stationed there by the Presbyterian church; Rev. F. Tate, representing the Methodist church, and Rev. Mr. Terry the English church. It is stated on good authority that in a few weeks the Methodist church will station a man here. The striking feature in this district is that the class of settlers is good experienced farmers with good machinery and horses of which men may well be proud. We noticed that buggies were prevalent; planes and organs also formed a part of the outfit, so that if independent, strong settlers with good machinery and stock are the factors essential to success, we predict for the Weyburn settlement more than average prosperity. Some day we contemplate going back to this district and expect to see the brightest hopes of the settlers realized.

ARMERS! ATTENTION!

This spring the undersigned wishes to announce to the farmers of the Moose Jaw District that he has secured the agency for the Frost & Wood implements, including Binders, Mowers, Rakes, Drills, Disc and Square Harrows, etc., etc., and is therefore in a position to sell you

THE VERY BEST IMPLEMENTS AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICE

We have just received a car load of celebrated Moline Plows—"The Flying Dutchman," and "Good Enough." Also two car loads of the best Buggies manufactured and a car load of Chatham Wagons—the farmers favorite,—and about 60 set of first class double and single harness. We sell on easy terms and can take stock in exchange.

ALEX. WILSON,
The Farmers Friend.

High Street, Moose Jaw.

Money for You . .

There is money for you in buying

SHOREY'S

Ready Tailored Clothing.

It will cost you less by the year, and you will be better dressed in the bargain than if you wear any other make.

Shorey's Clothing wears well. It holds its shape until the garments are worn out. There is no stinginess of materials. There is no "skimping" in its workmanship. Thousands of the best dressed men and boys in Canada wear Shorey's Clothing.

The Guarantee Card in the pocket means SATISFACTION OR MONEY RETURNED.



UNION BANK OF CANADA.

Capital Authorized ... \$2,000,000
Capital Paid Up ... 1,996,645
Reserve ... 350,000

HEAD OFFICE, - - - QUEBEC.

Andrew Thomson, Esq., President.
Hon. E. J. Price, Vice-Pres.
E. E. Webb, General Manager.
J. G. Billett, Inspector.

BRANCHES.

Alexandria, Ont. Manitou, Man.
Boisbriand, Man. Morden, " "
Carberry, " Melita, " "
Carman, " Moose Jaw, N.W.T.
Crystal City, Man. Moose Jaw, N.W.T.
Carlton Place, Ont. Newwood, Ont.
Calgary, N.W.T. Nepawa, Man.
Dorval, Man. Ottawa, Ont.
Glenboro, " Quebec, Que.
Greta, " Quebec, (S. Lewis &
Hartney, " Regina, N.W.T.
Holland, " Shelburne, Ont.
Hastings, Ont. Smith's Falls, Ont.
Indian Head, N.W.T. Souris, Man.
Killarney, Man. Toronto, Ont.
Leeds, N.W.T. Windsor, Man.
Macleod, " Winnipeg, Ont.
Merrickville, Ont. Winnipeg, Man.
Minnedosa, Man. Wawanesa, " "
Montreal, Quebec.

MOOSE JAW BRANCH.

Deposits received and general banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on saving and special deposits.
Drafts sold, available at all points in Canada, United States and England.
G. A. FISHER, Sub. Manager

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

SAILING DATES.

FROM MONTREAL.
Californian—Allan Line..... May 12
Hootman—Dominion Line..... May 13
Lake Superior—Beaver Line..... May 10
Lake Ontario—Beaver Line..... May 17

FROM NEW YORK.
Britannic—White Star Line..... May 10
Tennant—White Star Line..... May 17
Servia—Canada Line..... May 9
Friesland—Red Star Line..... May 10
Northark—Red Star Line..... May 17
Paris—American Line..... May 10
St. Paul—American Line..... May 17
Beacon Ayres—Allan N. Line May 18
Cabin, \$50, \$52.50, \$60, \$70, \$80 and upwards. Intermediate, \$32.50 and upwards. Steerage, \$22.50 and upwards.
Passengers ticketed through to all points in Great Britain and Ireland and at special rates to all parts of the European continent. Freight passage arranged from points.
W. C. GOWEN, Agent, Moose Jaw.

Or to WILLIAM STETT, General Agent, C.P.R. Office, Winnipeg.

YOU'LL FIND IT IN WAGBORN'S GUIDE

Hitechoek and McCulloch,

Bankers and Financial Agents.
Moose Jaw, Assiniboia.

Five per cent. interest allowed on Deposit accounts.
Current accounts conducted on favorable terms.
Collections solicited. Prompt returns.
Drafts and Cheques bought and sold.
Correspondents:—Bank of Montreal.

Brandon Marble & Granite Works,

SOMERVILLE & CO.

The Leading Manufacturers of Fine Marble and Granite Monuments, Headstones, Cemetery Fencing, Mantle Pieces, Tablets, Etc.

ROSSER AVE., BRANDON, MAN.
Wait for our W. Somerville who represents us in the West.

Raise Hogs!

Why not raise more hogs and get better value for your coarse grains? The large amount of money going out of this Province to the U.S. and Eastern Canada for Hams and Bacon does not seem like a good business proposition. During 1898 there was 1,919,784 lbs. of cured meats and lard imported from the U.S. to Winnipeg alone. If it pays farmers to sell their live hogs south of the line at 3 to 3½c live weight, with the price obtainable in Manitoba it should prove a good investment for Manitoba farmers.

J. Y. GRIFFIN & CO.

Pork Packers, Winnipeg.

Land Titles Act

1894.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 120.

Take notice that proof having been made to my satisfaction of the loss of Duplicate Certificate of Ownership No. 221, issued on the 15th day of May, 1893, to Margaret Taylor, of the city of Regina, in the province of Nova Scotia, widow, for Lots number Eight and Nine in Block number Three, and Lot number Fifteen in Block number One Hundred and Ten, all in the Town of Moose Jaw, in the North-West Territory, I intend to issue a new Duplicate Certificate to the said Margaret Taylor for the above mentioned lots, in lieu of the one so lost, under the provisions of Section 120 of the "Land Titles Act 1894."
Dated at the Land Titles Office for the Assiniboia Land Registration District, this 15th day of April, A.D. 1899.
H. W. NEWLANDS, Registrar, A.L.R.D.

FARM FOR SALE.

Farm for sale, eighty acres under cultivation and good farm house thereon. Apply to W. B. WILLOUGHBY, Moose Jaw.

FURS

HIDES

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FUR & WOOL CO.

Exporters and Importers.

200 to 208 First Ave. No.

MINNEAPOLIS, - - MINN.

Shipments Solicited. Write for Circular.

Delicate Children

They do not complain of anything in particular. They eat enough, but keep thin and pale. They appear fairly well, but have no strength. You cannot say they are really sick, and so you call them delicate.

What can be done for them? Our answer is the same that the best physicians have been giving for a quarter of a century. Give them

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites. It has most remarkable nourishing power. It gives color to the blood. It brings strength to the muscles. It adds power to the nerves. It means robust health and vigor. Even delicate infants rapidly gain in flesh if given a small amount three or four times each day.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, Toronto.

FOR THE WEST.

BRITISH COLUMBIA, \$87,000; MANITOBA, \$37,000.

A Wharf to Be Built on Lake Winnipeg, and the Outlets of Lake Manitoba to Be Opened.

Ottawa, April 30.—The estimates contain the following items for the western provinces: Public buildings and repairs, \$5,000; Northwest Territories court house, lock up and police accommodation, \$1,000; public buildings and repairs, \$4,000; Medicine Hat court house, \$4,000; Regina land titles office, \$1,200; British Columbia public buildings and repairs, \$5,000; Kamloops post office, \$3,000; Vancouver drill hall, \$22,000; Victoria's new post office, \$19,775; Williams' Head quarantine, \$3,000.

The following is under harbors and rivers: Manitoba, general repairs, \$3,000; Lake Manitoba, opening of additional outlets to prevent the overflow of the lake, \$25,000; wharf on Lake Winnipeg, \$9,000.

British Columbia: Columbia river, improvements above Golden, \$4,000; Columbia river, improvements in narrows, \$35,000; Columbia river, removal of rocks above Revelstoke, \$3,000; Duncan river, improvement, \$3,000; Fraser river, improvement, \$25,000; general repairs and improvements to harbor, river and bridge work, \$2,000; Kootenay river, improvement below Fort Steele, \$5,000; Nanaimo harbor, improvement of south channel, \$10,000; Skeena river, \$5,000; Williams' Head, quarantine station, \$4,000. This makes \$37,000 for Manitoba, against \$37,000 last year, and \$87,000 for British Columbia, against \$82,000 last year.

THE PACIFIC CABLE.

Great Britain's Subsidy Not What Was Wanted by Canada.

Ottawa, May 1.—The imperial committee appointed to consider the question of a cable between Canada and Australia, which sat in London, in January, 1897, reported that the cable should be owned and worked by a government interest. In arriving at that conclusion they did not underrate the importance of allowing all commercial undertakings to be carried out, when ever possible, by private enterprise, unassisted by governments. In the present case there seemed to be no possibility that private capital would be forthcoming for the purpose of laying a Pacific cable without a larger subsidy than the governments interested in the project would be prepared to grant.

The committee decided that the scheme under which the cable would be constructed and owned by the government's interest was much to be preferred to a private company working under a government subsidy. This report was signed by Lord Selborne, as chairman, Donald A. Smith, A. G. Jones, Saul Samuel, D. Gillies and Geo. H. Murray, and is dated at the colonial office, Jan. 5, 1897.

This was the basis on which the Canadian government has proceeded in all its negotiations in regard to the cable. The announcement that Great Britain has refused to be a party to the ownership, but instead has offered a subsidy not to exceed \$20,000 for a period of twenty years, was received here with surprise. When Canada recently decided to share five-ninths of the cost with Great Britain, the Australian colonies contributing four-ninths, it was on the understanding that the cable was to be owned by the three governments concerned. The new departure on the part of the imperial authorities has struck a blow at the success of the undertaking, as negotiations would have to be renewed with the Australian colonies. This would cause a great delay and rival cables would be sure to spring up in the meantime.

There is very little doubt but the strong influence which the Eastern Extension company have in London was successful in changing the views of the imperial authorities. It remains to be seen whether the people of Great Britain will support the action of the imperial government, which is certainly poor encouragement to those who are advocating the federation of the empire. When Canada decided to share in the cable, she recognized that the enterprise would be of much greater benefit to the mother country than to the Dominion. But her consent was given as another evidence of her desire to contribute to the maintenance of imperial unity. Whatever may be the ultimate success of the scheme present appearances would indicate that its realization is not yet.

The Dorothy Is Seized.

Victoria, B. C., May 1.—United States custom authorities at Skagway have seized the sloop Dorothy belonging to Vancouver parties for alleged failure to report at an American port. The news of this capture has aroused intense indignation here, and it is looked upon as a spiteful bit of retaliation on the part of the local American customs officials.

Nearly Reached Par.

Montreal, April 29.—Canadian Pacific stock nearly reached par this morning on the local stock exchange, the price closing at 97 3/4 points in an hour and half. There was a regular scramble to get the stock and 8,750 shares changed hands.

New York, May 2.—Eugene H. Pullen, vice-president of the National Bank of the Republic, died at his home in Brooklyn Sunday morning.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Monday, May 1.

The Russian famine still continues. Geo. F. Baird, ex-M. P. of Queen's, N. B., is dead.

Senator Sutherland's remains were interred in Kildonan cemetery. Over 30,000 acres of land were sold by the C. P. R. during April.

Manufacturers of vinegar and yeast have combined in the States.

Sixty-two miners in Poland were drowned by an inrush of water.

The feeling in Britain is that Kruger's power is waning in Transvaal.

The steamship, Kanawana, of New York, was lost off the coast of Bermuda.

John Webber, of Peterboro, murdered his wife and then committed suicide.

Great Britain, through Cecil Rhodes, is about to secure Delagoa from Portugal.

A fire destroyed a block in Montreal by fire, with a loss of \$100,000.

The Dominion Alliance will bring the plebiscite before parliament by means of a resolution.

The courts have decided that W. W. Aster cannot be assessed in New York for personal taxes.

The pastor of the Melville Presbyterian church at Westmount, Ont., is charged with using intoxicants.

The Dominion revenue for the past ten months was \$21,098,026, a big increase over the same period in 1896.

Russia is building a railway through Persia and has obtained valuable mineral concessions from the shah.

One thousand miners went on strike in coal mines at Wardner, Idaho. They destroyed \$30,000 worth of property.

The estimates of the Dominion contain \$27,000 for Manitoba public works and \$87,000 for British Columbia improvements.

DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

A Peterboro Engineer Shoots His Wife and Then Turns the Pistol on Himself.

Peterboro, May 1.—An awful double tragedy was enacted here Saturday. John Webber, a man of sixty employed as an engineer at the waterworks pumping station, shot and killed his wife, and then turning the revolver on himself, with a single ball in the right temple, ended his own existence. The tragedy occurred about 2 o'clock and as far as can be learned, was witnessed by no one.

The Webber family were just moving into a house at 814 Water street, where the tragedy occurred, and the children were absent at the time. One daughter left the house at 11:30 and nothing was noticed at that time.

The son, Lloyd Webber, a youth of 16, states that he had not left the house himself more than ten minutes and was over near the adjacent corner when he heard shots. He ran back to the house and saw his mother lying dead, just near the shed at the rear. He ran to give the alarm. He did not know of the suicide at the time. There was, he states, nothing whatever wrong at the house when he left it. The side of the houses faces the south. Mrs. Webber's body lay just at the entrance to the shed. The body of Webber lay in the back room in the main part of the house. The kitchen intervened between him and the spot where his wife's body lay. He also was dead when the neighbors entered, and was lying flat on his back with his head towards the door. The instrument of death was an ordinary revolver.

Webber was a native of the town and respected as an industrious, honest man. He was a carpenter by trade but since 1882 had been employed as one of the engineers at the waterworks pumping station. Some years ago he had a serious illness which left him with bad effects, noticeably moroseness.

A Row in Church.

Toronto, May 1.—A lively time occurred at the meeting of the session of the Melville Presbyterian church in Westmount Friday night, over the charge made by Thos. Brady, a member of the church, that the pastor, Rev. T. W. Winfield used intoxicating liquors. Mr. Winfield, who was formerly chaplain for Lord Aberdeen at Rideau hall, has broader views upon the temperance question than the members of his church, and there was opposition to Mr. Winfield, when he accepted the call extended to him. This was entirely due to the stand he took upon temperance and was only overcome when the statement was made in his behalf that he had become a total abstainer. Even then the call was not sustained by the presbytery, although it was a majority in Mr. Winfield's favor. Five or six months after his induction rumors began to gain currency that Mr. Winfield was using intoxicating liquors.

About five weeks ago Mr. Hadison, clerk of the session, called upon Mr. Winfield and told him of the rumors. Mr. Winfield denied them. The following Sunday the session was called together and Mr. Winfield there and then declared that he did not use intoxicants. Mr. Brady, hearing of this, wrote that Mr. Winfield was not speaking the truth, and this matter was laid before the session. Mr. Brady was called upon for an explanation and then refused to retire. Later, to their surprise, he was called before the session upon a charge of slandering, but he questioned the legality of the proceedings and refused to defend himself. The session thereupon, by a vote, suspended him from membership. Mr. Brady declares he will appeal to the presbytery next June and will have twenty or twenty-five witnesses to support his charge.

Quebec, May 1.—Dr. G. Elie Martineau, of Quebec, has accepted the position of superintendent of the quarantine station at Grosse Isle, vice Dr. Montizambert.

London, May 2.—The Hon. Thomas Walter Brand, eldest son of Viscount Hampden, and Lady Katherine Scott, daughter of the Duke of Buccleugh, were married on Saturday in Westminster Abbey. The Archbishop of Canterbury officiated, and the Prince of Wales and a large company of fashionable people were present.

PACIFIC CABLE SCHEME.

EASTERN EXTENSION CABLE COMPANY HAS THE MONOPOLY.

Private Agreement Unearthed Which Was Signed by Lord Ripon in 1893 Binding Great Britain.

Ottawa, April 30.—A bombshell was hurled today at the promoters of the Pacific cable scheme. In the senate to-night a private agreement made away back in 1893 between Great Britain and the Eastern Extension Cable company was brought down. It showed that Lord Ripon on October 27, 1893, signed an agreement granting a monopoly to the Eastern Extension Cable company, binding Great Britain neither to lay or to assist anyone else to lay and not to permit anyone else to lay a cable to Hong Kong or Singapore.

A clause of the agreement also specifies that if a cable between Canada and Australia was not laid in five years from the date of the agreement then it would be deprived of any connection with Hong Kong or Singapore. The five years have of course expired and the monopoly has become permanent, unless Great Britain buys it out. There is a provision in the private agreement that permits Great Britain to buy it out for £300,000 after a year's notice has been given.

DISCUSSED BY SENATORS.

In the senate Sir Mackenzie Bowell, on behalf of the opposition, and Mr. Scott, for the government, talked strongly against this document which has just been unearthed, and of its whereabouts all this time nobody seems to be aware. Sir Mackenzie Bowell said in the senate that when he was in Australia with Sandford Fleming, he was negotiating for a cable scheme. It now turned out that Great Britain was granting powers to the Eastern Extension cable people, preventing any one else landing on their shores. The present plan of the Eastern Extension was to extend their line from Queensland to Caledonia, to the Philippine Islands and then to San Francisco and on to Europe excluding Canada. While that monopoly lasted Canada would be cut off. He hoped Canada would break this monopoly. Canada also wanted connection with the West India Islands. Hon. R. W. Scott agreed with what Sir Mackenzie Bowell said. Great Britain was now in favor of a subsidy and not of a scheme of joint control. He could not say more. In 1887 it was decided to be desirable that there should be joint ownership. He referred to the agreement excluding Canada from the benefits as extraordinary. It bore out all that Sir Mackenzie Bowell said. He hoped Great Britain would realize the efforts made to check all British cables. Unless the cable was built now it would never be built. Of that he was certain and now or never meant monopoly to be broken.

Senator Mills said that the document was considered very grave. It would appear there never had been a more serious attempt for a hundred years to cripple the commercial growth of Canada in the interests of a monopoly.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

Form of Changes in the System Agreed Upon—To Be Tested for a Year.

Ottawa, April 30.—Messrs. Bell and Castle left for home Saturday. They have gone over the details of changes in the grain inspection system, advocated by the western men, with the western members, and the minister and commissioner of inland revenue and agreed on the form in which the changes are to be made and enforced. Changes in system will be made for the greater part by an order-in-council and tested for a year so that detailed working may be tried by experience, and if satisfactory these orders-in-council will be made permanent in the inspection act at the next session of parliament.

The exact and ample form of the orders-in-council are now already written out and will be submitted to the delegates for their approval or criticism before being finally brought before the governor-in-council. The requests of the western men have been substantially accepted by the department.

Mr. Bell acting on instructions from the Winnipeg board of trade has interviewed several ministers during the last two days on matters in which the board is acting.

WILL USE OUR COAL.

The Crown's Nest Pass Coal Successfully Tested on British Warships.

Toronto, April 30.—A dispatch received in the city by Secretary Woods, of the Crown's Nest Pass coal company, states that Admiral Palliser, of the Pacific squadron, has reported favorably on the test of the company's coal and will recommend the admiralty to use it. This means much for the coal company, and not a little for the cause of imperial defence, it having hitherto been necessary for the British warships on the Pacific to get their coal from Wales which in war time might cause serious difficulty.

Montreal, April 30.—Fred. T. Sly, a young butcher, was struck down by a street car while wheeling on St. Catherine street and instantly killed.

Montreal, April 30.—The forty-five men who were present in the horse exchange on St. John street, where the American races are followed, when the police scooped in the outfit yesterday afternoon, were discharged in the police court today. Only the men concerned in the management of the place were held for trial.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Saturday, April 29.

The village of Croton, Mich., was wiped out by fire.

A new mining company has been organized in Brandon.

The Literary association of Portage la Prairie reorganized.

Geo. Steele was chosen Conservative candidate in Cypress, Man.

The full court will sit in Winnipeg on Monday to hear 29 appeals.

The price paid for the Great Northwest Central railway was \$550,000.

Over 100 lives were lost by the Missouri cyclone in Kirksville city.

Wireless telegraphy succeeded in rescuing a crew near Goodwin Sands.

The Canadian Bankers' association are opposed to a mint being established in Canada.

Crow's Nest Pass coal was successfully tested in the British warships on the Pacific.

The spruce woods along the Assiniboine river in Manitoba have been opened for settlement.

An agreement has been unearthed which prevents Great Britain from assisting the Pacific cable scheme.

An order in council will be passed at Ottawa embodying the changes desired by the western grainmen.

There was an increase of 24 per cent. last year in the immigration into Canada from the United Kingdom.

The German government has addressed an exhortatory note to the French government in the Dreyfus case.

Representatives of the Filipino people went to Manila to treat for peace with Gen. Otis, and in the meantime hostilities have ceased.

Mr. Jos. Chamberlain said the statements published regarding the Pacific cable did not accurately represent the proposals of the British government.

N. W. T. LEGISLATURE.

The Territorial Legislative Session Drawing to a Close.

Regina, April 30.—At the assembly today a resolution proposed by Mr. Prince, seconded by John Shera, was passed in favor of a railway in Victoria district of North Saskatchewan. A similar motion was agreed to as regards the district of Fort Qu'Appelle, proposed by D. H. McDonald, seconded by A. B. Gillis. Mr. Bennett got through a private bill to incorporate a company to dredge and mine in the Peace river district. Several bills were read a third time and the house adjourned, all business being ready for prorogation.

A Winnipeg Fire.

Winnipeg, April 30.—A large barn behind old Trinity hall on Portage avenue, caught fire about 9 o'clock Friday night, and together with a large quantity of hay belonging to Messrs. Ryan & Fares, the well known horse dealers of James street, was entirely consumed. Several horses were in the barn at the time the fire started, but they were gotten out before the blaze had gained much headway. How the fire started is a mystery, but it is generally supposed some one passing through the lane dropped a match or lighted cigar stub in the hay scattered around outside.

A Winnipeg Fish Company.

Ottawa, April 30.—William Robinson, of Winnipeg, in Manitoba, merchant; James Clark, of Goderich, Ont., fish dealer; Francis Arthur Drummond, of Winnipeg, insurance agent; Thos. McCaffrey, Winnipeg, banker; Albert Elmswood Richards, barrister at law, are applying for incorporation as the Dominion Fish Co. The capital stock is placed at \$200,000, and the chief place of business is Winnipeg.

\$550,000 Paid for the G. N. W. R.

Ottawa, April 28.—The price which Messrs. Shaughnessy, Angus and Judge Clarke paid for the Great Northwest Central railway is \$550,000. There are outstanding claims against the road for over \$11,000. The charter will expire next August unless twenty-five miles of the road are built before that time, and a bill is now before the house asking for an extension of one year. There is some opposition in the west for this extension, as the parties who have had control of the road in the past have lost the confidence of the people. Now that the road has been placed in the hands of parties who intend to build and operate at once, it is probable that they will be given an opportunity to do so.

Mr. Tower at Washington.

Washington, April 28.—Mr. Reginald Tower, British chargé d'affaires during the absence of Sir Julian Pauncefote, arrived here yesterday, and later called on Secretary Hay and assumed charge of affairs. Mr. Tower recently left here on six months' leave, but after spending ten days in London, the death of First Secretary Bland, of the embassy staff, and the dispatch of Second Secretary Elliott to Samoa, and the departure of the ambassador to the Hague, compelled the hurried return of Mr. Tower. His long service here gives him thorough familiarity with all pending questions. He comes back without special instructions, however, on any of the subjects which have engaged attention of late.

U. S. With Germany.

Berlin, April 28.—The newspapers here commenting today on the latest news from Samoa express satisfaction with the attitude of Admiral Kautz, U. S. N., interpreting it as a sign that the United States government will henceforth side with Germany in the Samoan trouble.

Goderich, April 30.—Mrs. Burrows, a woman of 55, living with her family in Keppel, cut her throat with a table knife, but not fatally. She had been unsound in mind for some months.

Society Couple Divorced.

New York, April 30.—Justice Stover in the supreme court today granted a decree which established a divorce between Henry T. Sloane and his wife. Rumors that this wealthy and well known society couple were about to dissolve their marriage by means of the law have been frequently circulated and denied of late.

A survey party have left to locate the Wascada, Man., branch of the C. P. R. Dick is.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

In the slums of London a place was found where 17 people lived in one room.

Byra, a town in Africa, is built entirely of zinc. The public buildings and residences did not cost more than \$30,000.

The only two great European capitals that have never been occupied by a foreign foe are London and St. Petersburg.

Noah Webster was born in West Hartford, and a movement has been started there for the erection of a gigantic memorial.

A scientist has calculated that the eyelids of the average man open and shut no fewer than 4,000,000 times in the course of a single year of his existence.

A writer on China says that the Chinese believe the Yellow river has always been of its present color, except one day about 3,000 years ago, on which occasion a great man was born, and the river was perfectly clear.

The president of the French republic receives a salary of \$125,000 outright, and his allowances of one kind or another are as much more, making altogether the sum of \$250,000 for keeping up the French presidential establishment.

At Cape Grisez, on the French coast of the British channel, a new lighthouse has been erected. The light is of 1,500,000 candle power at ordinary times, but of 3,000,000 candle power in thick weather and can be seen 48 miles off on a clear night.

APHORISMS.

A happy family is but an earlier heaven.—Browning.

Early and provident fear is the mother of safety.—Burke.

Facts are God's arguments. We should be careful never to misunderstand or pervert them.—Tryon Edwards.

Will Leave It to Britain.

St. John's, Nfld., May 2.—The New foundland government, it is announced, does not intend to agree to enforce the "french shore modus vivendi any longer than the close of the year, by this step forcing the British government to bring about a settlement of the difficulty during the present season. When the colonial legislature meets on May 11 an important pronouncement is expected on this question.

Students Punished.

New York, April 27.—A dispatch to the Evening Journal from Canton, N. Y., says: Five students of the St. Lawrence university are confined to their rooms with birdshot wounds inflicted by College Steward Tracy R. Southworth, who fired upon them as they were attempting to burn down a small frame building near the college hall.

For some time the students have objected to this small frame building, which is used as a coal house. At 11 o'clock last night the conspirators gathered a quantity of brushwood and other inflammable material, and after piling it around the coal house, set it on fire. Tracy R. Southworth, the steward, heard of the plans of the boys and watched. As soon as the fire was started he jumped from his bed, grabbed a shot gun, threw up the window and without a word of warning, fired. The screams of the students told that some had been hit, but still Southworth blazed away, firing and reloading as fast as he could, until he used up twenty rounds of ammunition.

On at Apia.

Washington, April 27.—The following cable was received from Admiral Kautz, dated Apia, April 13.—Coal cannot be obtained at Apia, it must be ordered from Auckland. Everything is quiet at Apia. I am not aggressive on the Mataafa rebels, but am protecting the United States consulate, and United States property. The Samoan government is established by a decision of the chief justice of the supreme court. (Signed.) KAUTZ.

The navy department in a foot note to the above, announced that it had already completed arrangements for supplying coal to Admiral Kautz, and it will soon be at his command.

U. S. Soldiers Shot.

Augusta, Ga., April 26.—While several intoxicated soldiers of the Second Illinois regiment were attempting to set fire to some small wooden sheds about midnight last night, a fight broke out, when Lieut. John Mayeski, an officer of the day, tried to disperse them. The soldiers resisted Mayeski and started to grapple with him. Mayeski, thinking his life in danger, drew his revolver and fired. Private James L. Gilliam, of Ripley, Ohio, fell with a bullet in his left breast. Gilliam did not have a hand in the fight, but was trying to put out the blaze.

A Narrow Escape.

Kingston, April 27.—Excellent horse-manship on the part of Patrick Fannon, Archbishop Gauthier's coachman, averted what might have been a serious runaway accident yesterday afternoon. His grace, accompanied by his secretary, Father Mcagher, and Senator Sullivan, was returning from Queen's convocation, and when standing at the senator's residence the horses took fright at the electric cars. They pranced about until whipped into obedience by the coachman, but not before the pole of the carriage was broken, when the archbishop and Father Mcagher left the vehicle. Had not Fannon, who is an ex-driver of a battery, been exceedingly cool headed, the spirited team would have been off with the carriage and its occupants.

There never was a man in the world as great as a small boy thinks his uncle Dick is.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Tuesday, April 25.

The Welland canal has opened for traffic.

Seeding is general in the Brandon district.

Lady Scott, of London, has been found with relatives.

A new Presbyterian church at Rat Portage was opened.

The British steamer, Murcia, founded on the Bermuda islands.

Cecil Rhodes addressed a Salvation Army gathering in London.

A move is underway in Montreal to disqualify Mayor Préfontaine.

Thos. Foster succeeded Mr. Leeming as customs collector at Brantford.

Two Killarney, Man., residents were fined for evading the customs law.

A land slide near Beaver river, in the Rockies, has killed C. P. R. expresses.

The agent of the Gould Bicycle Co. at Hamilton, left the city under a cloud.

The rateayers of Carberry will vote on their new mill by-law on May 17th.

A cable from the Azores islands to America and Great Britain will be laid.

The pope wrote an inscription to be placed on his tomb in the Basilica of St. John.

The verdict in the Windsor hotel fire was that the holocaust was the result of an accident.

Premier Emmerson, of New Brunswick, was exonerated from all charges of political dishonesty.

The Church of England has taken a decided stand against seven day journalism in Britain.

A case of rinderpest or cattle plague was discovered by the St. Paul, Minn., health department.

Eliah Strickland, a colored preacher of Georgia, was lynched and his body mutilated by a mob.

The boundaries of Montreal will be extended to cover the whole island, many municipalities being added.

Opposition has developed to the city of Detroit purchasing its street railway system from private owners.

The territorial assembly discussed the land titles act and the payment of money grants to agricultural societies.

Great Britain will abrogate the Clayton-Bulwer treaty if Canada secures an outlet to the ocean through Alaska.

Winnipeg city council refused the electric light company's offer to award the contract for an electric plant.

The Golden Star mining properties in the Selkirk district have been sold by the Duluth owners to Toronto capitalists.

The medical staff of the Winnipeg General hospital discussed the subject of the diphtheria epidemic in the institution.

A large quantity of rolling stock for the Canadian Northern and Manitoba and Southern railways was purchased.

The Vancouver police arrested all Lugard's men who attempted to start operations on the island. The case is now in the courts.

Mr. Alex. McFee, president of the Montreal coin exchange, addressed the Winnipeg board of trade on an all Canadian grain route.

Capt. Coghlan, of the U. S. cruiser, Raleigh, in a public speech reflected on the courtesy of the Germans in Manila bay a year ago.

The editor of the Juneau Mining Record does not place much confidence in the source of the recent Yukon charges presented to parliament.

READY FOR ACTION.

Great Britain Has Increased Her Forces in South Africa.

London, April 25.—In the house of commons yesterday Mr. John Dillon, Nationalist member for the County Mayo, called attention afresh to the large increase in the British forces at the Cape within a

THE MOOSE JAW TIMES.

MOOSE JAW, N.W.T.

PLANNING A DEPARTURE.

Would Write a Novel of Army Life on New Lines.

"What we want," said the publisher, "is a good realistic story of army life, something that will show just how events move among the soldiers."

"I see," said the author. "I was in the army myself. I know exactly how things are conducted."

"Something that will thrill the reader to the marrow and make his hair stand on end."

"I thought you said you wanted something out of the ordinary?"

"That's what I am after."

"Well, in that case, we won't have any thrill in it. Of course it's there, but it comes so suddenly and is so soon over that you hardly have time to know what thrilled you. If you want to get right down to hardpan realism and sound the keynote of the soldier's general experience, you want to leave out most of this description of a hero running headlong through struggling men and over fallen horses, waving a gun with one hand and the star spangled banner with the other, while singing 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee,' at the top of his voice. We'll get out of the beaten track of fiction and relate how many hours a day he spent currying his horse and polishing his weapons, and how many miles a day he traveled, and how often he wanted to talk back and didn't dare, and how he would have been willing to give \$4 a square inch for a beefsteak, and all the rest of the little details which play so important a part and which writers of fiction have hitherto so strangely neglected."

Washington Star.

Natural History Note.



Mrs. Malaprop—Wonderful what an interest people are taking in insects now! Everywhere I go I see advertisements of "The Three Musketeers."

Dropped the Subject.

"I am innocent of the murder of your first husband!" he protested as they waited.

The woman smiled wanly.

"I was born yesterday!" she faltered, with fine irony.

"If I am the guilty party, why do the detectives shadow me?" he belted hoarsely in her ear.

She did not answer him directly then, contenting herself with merely asking him if he would please keep off her feet.

—Detroit Journal.

Minards Liniment Lumberman's Friend

Pointed Paragraphs.

Whispers have but a brief hand to month existence.

The phonologist always has his business on the brain.

The president of a gas company naturally has a light income.

It seems queer that a playwright should frequently get a play wrong.

Imitation is not considered the sincerest flattery at the patent office.

—Chicago News.

Latest Quotations.

"I take a lot of beating," the carpet said.

"I must make the bed," the gardener said.

"It's all a matter of form," the school said.

"This is a long winded business," the trombone player said.

"I am a very taking young man," the photographer said.

—Judy.

And Won.

"Didn't the bride get a fine lot of presents?"

"Yes, indeed. She played her cards well."—Providence Journal.

Keep Minard's Liniment in the house.



FREE SEWING MACHINES

FOR ROYAL CROWN SOAP

Wrappers and Coupons.

3 NEW WILLIAMS DROP HEAD

VALUE \$65.00 EACH.

Given Away Weekly, Viz:

WINNIPEG ONE

MANITOBA, Outside of Winnipeg ONE

N. W. Territories and Ontario, points east to Schreiber ONE

ASK YOUR GROCER FOR A COUPON.

No employee of the Soap Works allowed to compete.

JEWELRY JOTTINGS.

Quite a taste appears for colored stone betrothal rings.

Gold glove buttoners are furnished with chains and pendants and enriched with gems or semiprecious stones.

The new tassellike pendants for fine neck chains and bracelets represent the extreme of costliness and elegance.

Name and motto rings are among the fashions that crop up with revived favor from time to time and are just now somewhat talked of.

A dainty set of berry forks is in silver gilt, with designs of arbutus, daisies, lilies of the valley, buttercups, etc., enameled in colors on the handles.

Minard's Liniment is used by Physicians.

THE GORDIAN KNOT.

The Small Woman Cut It to the Large Woman's Surprise.

"One day during a cold snap," said a crusty old bachelor, "I witnessed an incident that filled me with diabolical joy. I had gone over to one of the hotels to see a friend and stepped into an elevator filled with shivering, unhappy people, anxious to get to their rooms."

"The boy was about to pull the rope when a large, ponderous lady, with a Roman nose and a pair of gold eyeglasses, entered the car; that is to say, she partly entered it. She was chatting with a friend in the hall, and keeping one foot outside continued the conversation."

"Please come in and let me shut the door," said the boy very civilly.

"And you will please wait a minute, young man," she replied.

"The friend outside was hunting up an address in a notebook and fluttered the leaves nervously to and fro."

"Don't get excited, Mary," said the large lady blandly. "I guess it won't hurt this young man to stand still for a moment."

"You see, she ignored the balance of us altogether and made it a personal matter with the elevator boy. The folks inside writhed, and I had half a mind to give the rope a surreptitious yank."

"At that instant, however, a small, sallow woman with black eyebrows that met over her nose, who had been standing silently in one corner, stepped suddenly forward and grabbed the inside edge of the door. With one swing she banged it shut and did it so violently that she came near cutting off the large lady's toes. In fact, if that individual hadn't executed an exceedingly swift backward movement she would now be on crutches."

"She was so surprised that she could not say a word. All she could do was to gasp, and her friend outside dropped her notebook and nearly fainted."

"Now take us up," said the small woman sharply, and the elevator boy mechanically obeyed."

"I got off at the second floor and don't know what happened next, but I do hope the small woman escaped alive. She was certainly an ornament to her sex."

Punctures.

A muddy street may look like "hasty pudding," but it's hard to stir about in.

A man should be able to buy a watch "on tick," or at least get some time on it.

As soon as a man gets the "dust" he's likely to "blow himself" and become poor again.

One reason why the horse must go is because he eats too much. He should make an oat of this.

In the old nursery rhyme, when "the mouse ran up the clock," we presume the clock ran down.

"That man's a tough customer," remarked the butcher as he saw a boarding house keeper coming for an inferior grade of steak.—L. A. W. Bulletin.

A Welcome Surprise.



Mrs. Lobster—Doesn't this make an elegant clothesline, though?—New York Journal.

Common Enough.

"Whatever induced you to call your daughter Birdie? Is that her right name?"

"Oh, no! Her real name is Hortense, but she thinks she has a voice and there's a pretty bill attached."—Chicago News.

The Artist Gets Even.

Artist—Now give me your candid opinion of this picture.

Critic—It is utterly worthless.

Artist—Yes, I know your opinion is worthless, but I am curious to hear it nevertheless.

CANCER

CURED WITHOUT KNIFE OR PLASTER

DEPT. W. N. ABBOTT,

MYRON MASON MEDICAL CO.,

517 Sherbourne St. - Toronto.

Had No Fighting Blood.

"Pauline couldn't establish her claim to be a Daughter of the Revolution."

"Weren't her papers all right?"

"Yes, but they said she was too peaceable!"

A Wrecked Fad.

"Do you keep chickens?"

"Can't say I do. They were all stolen last night."

I know MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure Diphtheria.

JOHN D. BOUTILLIER.

French Village.

I know MINARD'S LINIMENT will cure Croup.

J. F. CUNNINGHAM.

Cape Island.

I know MINARD'S LINIMENT is the best remedy on earth.

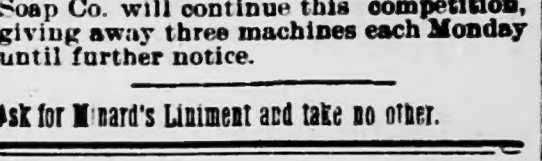
JOSEPH A. SNOW.

Norway, Me.

The winners of the sewing machines in the Royal Crown Soap Co.'s competition for the week ending April 22nd are as follows: Winnipeg, Mrs. Lenton, Room 18, Higgins Bldg.; Manitoba, Mrs. Lutz, Cross Lake; N. W. T., Mrs. J. E. Mowat, Prince Albert. The Royal Crown Soap Co. will continue this competition, giving away three machines each Monday until further notice.

Ask for Minard's Liniment and take no other.

Can't Get Away



And you Can't Get Away from the FACT that

WHITE STAR BAKING POWDER

Is What You OUGHT to use BECAUSE OF

IT'S PURITY

"STRENGTH"

"CHEAPNESS."

25 CENTS PER LB. CAN.

THE DYSON-GIBSON CO.

LUCAS, STEELE & BRISTOL

Circle Tea

L. S. & B. Coffees

L. S. & B. Extracts

L. S. & B. Spices

Importers of Groceries

Wills St. Hamilton, Ont.

W. N. U. 218

\$8.00



10 MINUTES

with a Gem Grader

Grades a 6 ft. Slope

to the most perfect level

and lowest edge; grade

haul and piles and

opposite sides of a section

at once. Is adjustable

for all work, some cost

at once, while running

stationary. You cannot burn your

knives, as the wheel is constantly shifting.

In 10 minutes you replace a flat Grader stone, fix

with grade plate, cutting shovels, disc, axle and

all kinds of tools quicker than any machine made. The Gem

Grader will save its cost in your backhitching bill in three

months. The stones are made of Crundum, and we guarantee

them to last 5 years with proper usage. Price \$8.00 with 1

Buckle Stone; \$6.75 with Buckle and Tool Stone attachment;

\$7.50 complete with 2 Stone attachments, including Saw Gum-

mer. Service our agency. Your neighbors will all purchase,

and we will accept their notes from you if good in payment,

and enable you to keep very large profits representing us.

We refer you to the Seasonal Loan, Chicago, or any commercial

agency. Address:

CANADIAN FRANCHISE

CHICAGO WHEEL & MFG CO.

235 and 236 York St.,

London, Ont.

Factory: 29 to 31 Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.

W. R. ALLAN

General Insurance Agent

FIRE Companies Represented:

Quebec Fire Assurance Co.

Royal Insurance Co.

Sun Insurance Office

Union Assurance Society

All classes of insurance transacted, and

losses promptly and satisfactorily settled.

GRAND JEWEL COOK STOVES

Buy and use them and

you will be delighted

with results. Not

satisfied money refunded.

Manufactured by

Barrow, Strickland &

Wills, Hamilton, Can.

MANITOBA DEPOT, 132 Princess St., Winnipeg

Ask your dealer for GRAND JEWEL.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

We Make Furnaces too.

REID'S

PIANOS

In touch, tone and finish

they have no equal.

Correspondents wanted in every town to act

as agents.

REID BROS., 257 King St., West,

Toronto.

HIGH GRADE PLOWS, SEEDING MACHINES,

Carriages, Wagons, Barrows, Windmills,

&c. COCKSHUTT FLOW CO., Winnipeg.

Correspondence

Instruction given by mail to those who cannot

attend college. Full particulars on application to

G. W. DONALD, Sec.

Winnipeg Business College.

FARMS FOR SALE

In every Municipality in the Province of

Manitoba.

LOW PRICES. EASY TERMS.

Write for List to

NAEES & ROBINSON

Bank of Hamilton Building

Box 1265

WINNIPEG, MAN.

WHEN BUYING
WHY NOT
GET THE
BEST?



Mikado Cream Separators

Owing to the advance in Metals and the great demand for MIKADO'S in the United States, the manufacturers have advanced their prices, and, as our present stock is limited, we would advise intending purchasers to place their orders with as little delay as possible. We have sold about 450 since the first of March, 1898, the great majority having been placed within 40 miles of Winnipeg. EASIEST RUNNING, CLEANEST SKIMMING, and all washed up and put away, READY FOR NEXT TIME, in three minutes.

MANITOBA CREAM SEPARATOR CO.
147 BANNATYNE STREET,
WINNIPEG.

REPUBLIC MINING STOCKS.

I invite the intending purchaser to write for "Republic Mining Camp" a copy of my recent publication, entitled "Republic Mining Camp". This is a little effort of mine dealing with one of the richest gold-producing areas in the world. I am exceptionally well informed as to progress of events at Republic, and I can post any enquirer and advise any intending purchaser. I present I can recommend Lone Pine, Butte and Boston, Princess Maud; Reindeer, Jumbo, E. GARTLEY PARKER, Mining Broker, 12 Adelaide St. E. Toronto.

GLASSES SCIENTIFICALLY FITTED AND ONE WEEK TO TRY THEM

Give symptoms and duration of defect. How is general health; is distant vision good in each eye? At what time of life were you first affected? Our advertising prices defy competition. Gold, \$3.25; Gold Plated, \$2.50; Nickel, \$1.50. These prices cover everything; all goods guaranteed as advertised. State kind and style of frame—straight temple or around ear or on nose. On receiving your order, enclosing \$50, we will send you your glasses safely packed, post paid, you return balance in one week if satisfactory. 5 per cent off clubs of three or more.

WINNIPEG OPTICAL SPECIALISTS CO.
492 MAIN STREET.

You might as well compare a
Grand Line Railway with a
corduroy road as Blue
Ribbon Berylton with any
other tea

Canada's Greatest Seed House

3 Unrivalled MANGELS

One of the most valuable products of the farm is a fine crop of Mangels. To grow the heaviest crops, the very finest selections of seed must be sown.

STEELE, BRIGGS' Prize Mammoth or Giant Long

Red MANGEL Is the greatest weight-producer known. Requires deep, well-

enriched soil, and will yield enormous crops of clean,

sound, well-formed roots of great weight. Price by mail (post-paid) per lb., 22c.;

5 lb. lots or over, 19c. lb., or 4c. per lb. less if purchaser pays carriage.

STEELE, BRIGGS' Giant Yellow Oval-shaped

Mangel A grand variety for shallow soils; grows large, hand-

some, clean, sound, heavy roots. Price by mail (post-

paid) per lb., 22c.; 5-lb. lots or over, 19c. lb., or 4c. per lb. less

if purchaser pays carriage.

STEELE, BRIGGS' Giant Yellow

GLOBE MANGEL On heavy clay soils it is

perfection; grows above

ground, with a small tap root; bulbs large, fine

globe shape, sound and heavy. Price by mail

(post-paid) per lb., 21c.; 5-lb. lots or over, 19c.

per lb., or if purchaser pays carriage, at 4c.

per lb. less.

If You Wish a . . .

Good Crop, Use

Steele, Briggs'

SEEDS

Red Bird Bikes.

We don't only give you High Grade wheels, but at almost Low Grade prices. For instance: A "Red Bird Special," the best Brantford wheel, listed at \$80, selling for \$62.50. The "Red Bird No. 1," listed at \$70, selling for \$56.50. The "Red Bird Model 50," listed at \$60, for \$48. The "Ruby Rim," listed at \$50, for \$42. All these prices are for cash. Sub-agents wanted. Liberal discounts given.

A Few Baby Carriages

Selling at cost price for cash. See our prices for Wagons, Baby Carriers, Croquet Sets, Etc., Etc., Etc.

TURNBULL & McCULLOCH.

TENDERS.

Tenders are invited for the construction of a brick parsonage for the Moose Jaw Methodist Church. Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of the undersigned until 8th of May. No tender necessarily accepted.

Wm. Grayson.

April 24th, 1899.

The Moose Jaw Times.

FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1899.

ARBOR DAY.

Next Friday, May 12th, has been set apart by the North West Assembly as Arbor Day in the Territories, in pursuance of which Mayor Bogue has declared it a public holiday in order to give the citizens an opportunity to devote some time to tree planting.

It is now several years since one day in the year has been especially set apart as a public tree planting day, and no doubt the results so far appear to be discouraging. Too many look upon Arbor Day as a "holiday" rather than as a "tree planting day." However, as a little heaven leaveneth the whole lump, so the example of a single grove of trees, or a few rods of shelter belts here and there through the district has its effect, but none the less surely will the proper observance of Arbor Day become more and more universal.

The experience of those who have engaged in tree planting in this district—for instance, Mr. Wm. Watson, who has a grove of over a thousand successfully grown without the application of a single pail of water; Mr. Chas. Rigden, of Buffalo Lake, who has a splendid grove of over 60 different varieties, including all kinds of fruit trees; the C.P.R. garden, which is in reality an "experimental farm" in tree planting, and we should also mention a number of enterprising citizens who have thus beautified their homes and the town by keeping Arbor Day in spirit and in truth;—the experience of these, we say, teaches us the advantages to be derived from the shelter of a grove of trees, and the benefits from a homelike standpoint; their experience also teaches us what varieties of trees are best adapted for different purposes, as well as the method of cultivation and planting essential to success.

Considering the easiness of securing shade trees in this district and the rapidity of their growth it is astonishing, especially as the scenery is so undiversified, that there are not more shade trees planted in the town and surrounding country. What an improvement it would make to have each side of the residential streets decorated with a fine row of ornamental trees. It would look as though we had confidence in our town and had settled here "for keeps" and were determined to make our homes as attractive as possible. In no way can the same improvement to town property be procured so economically as a judicious planting of trees.

A few weeks ago the Moose Jaw Agricultural Society took action in regard to this matter and adopted a memorial to the Dominion Government praying for encouragement in tree planting. In submitting the memorial for approval Mr. Watson stated that if the encouragement asked for was granted, and the settlers took advantage of it, their lands would double in value in a few years. We sincerely hope that the Government will look with favor upon the request, as it would indeed be a boon to the farmers of the North-West. But, if what Mr. Watson said is true, would it not be a good investment for the farmers to go ahead with the tree planting, and probably their farms will double in value while the Government is considering the question.

Regina's Stallion Show.

The stallion show held at Regina last Friday proved a success in every way. The show was open to members of the association only, and the large number of entries showed the wide spread influence of the society. The following are the results of the show:—

Heavy draught, registered—1. R. J. Kinnon's Glengarry; 2. A. and G. Mutch's Cairnbroogie; 3. Cornelius Martin's Lord Dupplin. Special prize, J. Harvey's Atlas (recently purchased from Mr. G. M. Annable).

General purpose—1. Thos. Brooke's Duke of May (a fine chestnut, bred by G. M. Annable); 2. Peter Roberg's Tom. Special prize, Dan'l Westbrad's Robert. Registered standard bred—1. John Forester's Madward; 2. Angus Wilkie's General Thorne.

CHAPTER III.

1. In the noonday of life, when the vigorous rejoice in the ripeness of strength—
2. When the heart should feel young, and the red blood of health glow with warmth in the veins—
3. The dyspeptic walks wearily in the shades of despair.
4. O, the agonies of the flesh that rob life of its joys!
5. And the ignorance of dyspeptics who remain pilloried in pain while relief and cure are so easy to attain—
6. At all druggists—
7. When you ask for Dr. Von Stan's Pineapple Tablets, which contain the pepsin grown in the juice of the fruit.
8. A single tablet relieves heartburn, sour stomach and other distresses of indigestion, and many chronic cases of dyspepsia are cured with one box—sixty tablets in a box—for 35 cents.

HATS HATS

Large Assortment of English and American to Hand.

Wool Hats for.....40c.

Fedora Hats for....75c.

Beautiful Stiff Hats.\$1.15

Latest Styles at

R. L. SLATER'S

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Pant and vest maker wanted at once....

If on my theme I rightly think,
There are five reasons why men drink:

Good wine, a friend, because I'm dry.

Or least I shall be by and by,
Or any other reason why.

—Pere Sirmond.

"Because I'm dry" is a good "reason why" any man must have something to quench his thirst.

And if you fancy you shall be dry by and by this spring what shall you drink? Try our Golden Amber Ale and Extra Stout, highly recommended for medicinal use. We also carry a full line of imported liquors, including Harvey's Scotch and Burke's Irish.

Wm. J. Cosgrave,

Mail orders receive prompt attention.

GIRL WANTED.

Girl wanted at once. Apply to Mrs. Frank Colbourne, Ottawa Hotel. 44t

WANTED.

Wanted—some breaking done. Apply to R. WEST, 43-45p Moose Jaw.

PAINTING.

Carriage painting and bicycle enameling, work guaranteed, prices reasonable. R. MOORE, over McLean's warehouse. 4p

FOR SALE.

Good grade Bull, 4 years old, dark red. Can be seen in stable next to Mr. Kent's. Price \$50.00. Also small pony, very quiet and suitable for children. Price, \$20.00. Apply to ARTHUR L. DAVIES, Moose Jaw. 44p

NOTICE.

Owing to change of circumstances the undersigned finds that he cannot leave for the Old Country at present, and therefore the sale which was to have been held will not take place. JNO. BUMP & REY. 44p

STRAYED.

Strayed from Moose Jaw, last December, one bay pony, boot brand on right hip, heavy foretop. Any information leading to recovery of same will be suitably rewarded. J. U. MUNN. 44-46p

AGENT WANTED.

Wanted at once, an energetic agent to sell Singer Sewing machines in Moose Jaw and district. None need apply but those who are prepared to devote all their time to the work. For further particulars apply to the Singer Manufacturing Co. Winnipeg. 44-46p

This is The Time

Of year for house furnishings and we are better prepared than ever to supply all your wants in these goods and at lower prices than you can get elsewhere.

Carpets and Rugs.

We carry by far the largest range of carpets shown in the west. Our 3-ply wool carpets made by the Toronto Manufacturing Co. are the best wear in the world. Our price for these goods \$1.15 per yard, wool carpets, all grades from 65c per yard; good Union carpet 45c; Dutch carpet 35c; Hemps 15c and 25c; wool squares, all sizes from \$5.50 up. Door mats, rugs and sheep skin matta.

Linoleums & Oil Cloths.

We imported direct from the manufacturer, Michael Nairn & Co., Kirkcaldy, Scotland, their NEVER-WEAR-OUT linoleums, 2 yards wide, price \$1.00, 1.25 and 1.65 per square yard. These goods are acknowledged by all to be the best in the world. Canadian oil cloths, 1 yard wide 40c., 1 1/2 yards wide, 65c.; 2 yards wide \$1.00 per yard. English linoleums, 2 yards wide \$1.00 per yard.

Lace, Tapestry, and Chenille Curtains.

This has been a big season for lace curtains. We have already cleared out our spring imports and have another large shipment on the way. We start our lace curtains at 25c. per pair and run them up to \$6 a pair; we have beauties, large size from 75c. to \$2; coin spot muslins 20c and 30c per yard; muslins, white and colored, plain and frilled, by the yard from 15c and on up to 50c; tapestry curtains, the most up-to-date curtains made; chenille curtains, table and stand covers; curtain poles and trimmings, 25c. complete.

Linen and Cottons.

Table linen in endless variety, bleached and unbleached from 25c. per yard up, also table cloth and napkins to match; five o'clock tea cloths, side board covers, napkins, doilies, etc. Towels from 60c per doz. Bath towels, a special line, bought job, at 65c per pair worth \$1.00. Sheetings, all widths, plain and twill, grey and bleached, 12 yards wide at 17c. Sheets and pillow cases, and pillows ready made; comforters, quilts, cotton blankets, wool blankets. Cretonnes, a beautiful range from 10c, single and double fold. Art muslins, art cretonnes, art denims. Stamped goods of all kinds and silks for working them.

Furniture Coverings.

Repps, damasks, tapestries, figured and printed velvets,—the newest things. We will be pleased to show you these goods, we know they are right in price and style, being all new goods.

Bargains.

Do not forget our wall papers, just half price. We are giving up this department and they must be sold.

See our men's christy stiff hats, 25c.—worth \$2 to \$3; men's soft felt hats, 50c.—worth \$1 to \$2.

Two tins sardines for 15c. Pickled salmon 8c. Try a sample of our mixed tea, 3 lbs. for \$1 worth \$1.50.

Robinson & Hamilton.

Wall Paper!

The undersigned are opening up next door to the Model Grocery Store a stock of wall paper. The latest shades and tints.

WE ARE PREPARED

To cater to the public in papering and decorating. Drop in and see us. No trouble to us to show paper.

Crappier Bros

OTTAWA HOTEL

Under New Management.

Having leased the Ottawa Hotel from Mr. R. H. W. Holt, the undersigned wishes to announce to the people of Moose Jaw and district that he is having the premises thoroughly renovated and will conduct a first-class house in every respect. Special attention will be paid to our dining room and no pains will be spared to insure the comforts of our guests and make this the best \$1 a day house west of Winnipeg. Special rates to monthly boarders. First-class bar in connection. Your patronage respectfully solicited.

F. COLBOURNE.

River Street West.

Prop.

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE.

The undersigned wishes to announce that he has leased the River Street stables from Mr. G. M. Annable, and is now conducting a livery, feed and sale business, and is prepared to furnish first-class rigs and good driving horses on shortest notice. Draying done to all parts of the town at moderate charges. Horses and cattle bought and sold on commission. A share of your patronage respectfully solicited.

Jos. E. Battell.

TOWN OF MOOSEJAW.

List of Lands to be Sold for Taxes.

LOT.	BLK.	TAXES.	COST.	INTER.	TOTAL
1	4	\$1 36	\$1 97	8	\$3 41
2	4	1 36	1 97	8	3 41
10	9	2 55	1 97	15	4 67
21	77	1 02	1 97	6	3 05
22	77	1 02	1 97	6	3 05
23	77	1 36	1 97	8	3 41
24	77	1 53	1 97	9	3 59
25	77	1 53	1 97	9	3 59
26	77	1 70	1 97	10	3 77
27	77	1 70	1 97	10	3 77
21	112	5 10	1 97	31	7 38
22	112	4 70	1 97	28	6 95
38	124	5 10	1 97	31	7 38
40	125	8 28	1 97	60	10 73

Notice is hereby given that if the above mentioned arrears of taxes and costs on the above lands are not sooner paid, the same will be offered for sale in the Town Hall, in the town of Moose Jaw, on Wednesday, the twenty-eighth day of June, A.D. 1899, at 10 a.m.

Dated at Moose Jaw, in the District of Assiniboia, in the North-West Territories of Canada, this eighteenth day of April, A.D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

G. B. C. SHARPE,

Secretary-Treasurer Town of Moose Jaw.

Proclamation . .

Friday, the 12th day of May, being fixed by Ordinance as Arbor Day, I hereby proclaim the said day a Public Holiday, for the encouragement of tree planting.

R. BOGUE,

Mayor.

It Pays to Pay for Quality!

WHY OUR BUSINESS INCREASES!

KEEP THIS IDEA constantly before you in buying anything; but more especially in Boots and Shoes, Clothing and Gents' Furnishings. If you carry out this principal you will have arrived at the keynote of economy; and who is there who does not wish to get the best return for their outlay. What's the use of buying an article simply because its at a low price.

In the race for bargains; in the eagerness to get something for nothing, how often have you been fooled and disappointed? What you thought was dirt cheap turned out at the end the very opposite—CHEAP DIRT.

Wherein We Differ.

Not how low priced, but how good for the money! This is the constant watchword of

this new business. This is wherein this store differs from the average store. We are not tied down to any one house to take what we can get. Buying for Spot Cash places at our disposal the pick of the best foreign and Canadian markets. This means better goods, better assortments and better values. Never were these three points more prominently brought out than in this season's display of spring and summer goods.

M. J. MacLEOD.

THE UP-TO-DATE STORE.

Seed Potatoes.

The following choice varieties of seed potatoes direct from the Rosedale Experimental Farm:—Burpee's Extra Early, Old Early Rose, Uncle Sam, Rose of Erin, Morton's Seedling, Maul's Extra Early. Also choice Dutch onion setts.

Cream Separators and Dairy Supplies!

We handle only the best—the famous Alexander Separator. Sample now on exhibition. See our bicycle advt. next week.

At J. A. Healey & Co's.

B. L. MOORHOUSE.

Wow, Wow, That's the Stuff!



What's the Stuff?

Why Simpson's Ideal Breakfast Foods. Try Them!

Wheat Granules.....12 lbs for 25c.
" Middlings....." "
" Whole Wheat Flour....." "
" Corn Meal....." "
Also Flour and Feed.

LUMBER, LIME AND WOOD.

Building Matial of all kinds for houses, barns, carriages and fences.

Now for Screen Doors & Windows.

Shop work of all kinds done on shortest notice. Prices right and satisfaction guaranteed.

E. Simpson & Co.

Do You Bike?

We will be pleased to show you our select stock of bicycle attire!

Suits!

New and stylish designs from \$4.50 to \$8.00.

Sweaters!

For men and boys, with or without collar, plain or fancy from 50c. to \$2.50.

Hose!

Imported wools in new colorings, with fancy tops, from 75c. to \$1.50.

Knickers, Glover, Caps and Belts also.

We are agents for Crescent Bicycles—are you interested.

MITCHELL & HEMBROFF.

Houses for Sale,

REASONABLE TERMS! SMALL PAYMENTS!

Having purchased the "Colpitts property," on Manitoba Street, I purpose building thereon a number of comfortable and commodious dwelling houses, which will be ready for occupation early in the season. This is the most desirable residential property in town, being near the river, well cultivated, and plenty of young shade trees and small fruit bushes. Houses and lots from \$700 up. Payments and terms arranged to suit purchaser.

R. BEARD,

Buildings moved.

Contractor.

WAGNOT'S CODE AT ELIZABETH IS